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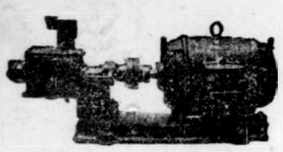
PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St. BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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LAX-O-LAX
IS THE ONLY
PLEASANT AND PALATABLE
Laxative of use in Various forms of Constipation. Just the purgative Modern People need.
YOU MUST GIVE IT A TRIAL.
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VOL. XXVI NO. 161 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

China Calls: Swell Our Ambulance Fund

JAPANESE ATROCITIES MUST ROUSE HUMAN CONSCIENCE

Outraged Nation Looks For World Support

WHAT CONGRESS EXPECTS OF EVERY INDIAN

THIS DAY, A YEAR AGO, JAPAN LAUNCHED HER WANTON CAMPAIGN OF AGGRESSION AGAINST CHINA. A SMALL INCIDENT AT A JAPANESE ARMY MANOEUVRE AT LUKOUCHIAO, WAS CONVERTED INTO A PLAUSIBLE PRETEXT TO WAGE AN UNDECLARED WAR OF CONQUEST. THIS WAR HAS GONE ON NOW FOR A YEAR, ATTENDED BY UNSPEAKABLE ATROCITIES OF PILLAGE, PLUNDER, AND MASS MASSACRE OF UNARMED CIVILIANS.

Japanese Atrocities

The fall of Nanking, the Chinese Capital, on December 13 last, enabled the Civilized World to have a glimpse of Japanese vandalism. A description of what happened, as given in a pamphlet called: "PICTORIAL EVIDENCE OF JAPANESE ATROCITIES" and published by the China Information Committee, Hongkong, will make the Civilized World recoil with horror at the "ANGUISH OF RAPED WOMEN, FORCED TO EXPOSE THEIR WOUNDED NAKEDNESS TO PERVERTS WITH CAMERAS: OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS STANDING BESIDE WOMEN WHOSE CLOTHING THEY HAD JUST TORN OFF: OF GHOULISH JAPANESE SADISTS STANDING IN EXULTATION AT AN EXECUTION SCENE: OF A HOMICIDAL SOLDIER PROUDLY DISPLAYING THE HEAD HE HAD JUST LOPPED FROM THE BODY."

Weeks Of Horror

The fall of the Chinese Capital marked the commencement of weeks of horror "DURING WHICH SOME 60,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS RAN AMOK IN AN ORGY OF UNRESTRAINED KILLING, RAPING, TORTURING, BURNING AND LOOTING."

Unimpeachable Testimony

"Foreign Missionaries and Medical Men have estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 girls and women were raped with fiendish brutality; that very many were killed because they were strong enough to resist the outrage; and that tens of thousands of civilian men and young children were shot, drowned or beaten to death."

Mass Massacres

"Foreign Journalists assessed that fully 15,000 unarmed Chinese soldiers, who had cast off their uniforms and sought sanctuary in the Refugee Zones, were massacred along with batches of non-combatant Nanking Police and uniformed Postal employees."

Better Imagine

A terrible picture at which Civilization looks with horror. If this is what happened in Nanking, the horrors of subsequent stages of Japanese advance on Chinese soil may better be imagined than described.

China Calls

In spite of all this, THE BRAVE CHINESE PEOPLE HAVE SHOWN A HEROISM, SOLIDARITY AND DETERMINATION TO RESIST TO THE LAST IN DEFENCE OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR ANCIENT LAND WHICH COMMAND THE RESPECT AND ADMIRATION OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD, WHICH HAS COME TO REALISE THAT JAPANESE VICTORY IN CHINA WILL MEAN RIGGING OUT OF THE SEPULCHRE The DREADFUL DARK AGE. Therefore, to contribute actively to aid the Chinese in their gallant fight will be to defend Civilisation, Culture and Democratic Freedom.

India Rallies

To-day, and the next two days, India will demonstrate her solidarity with the Chinese people and her utter abhorrence of Japanese aggression by a great national rally and by contributing liberally to the success of the Medical Mission that the Indian National Congress has decided to send to China.

Give Your Mite

A COIN PUT IN THE COLLECTION BOXES WHICH WILL BE TAKEN ROUND THE STREETS DURING THESE THREE DAYS, WILL MEAN SO MUCH DONE TO SAVE CIVILIZATION AND HUMAN DECENCY.

RS. 11,153 FOR CHINA AMBULANCE

Hutheesingh's Appeal For Liberal Donations

BOMBAY, July 6.

Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh, Secretary of the Congress China Ambulance Sub-Committee has received Rs. 11,153 contribution towards the Ambulance to be sent to China.

This includes Rs. 3,000 from Sir Dorab Tata Trust, Rs. 500 Mr J. R. D. Tata, Rs. 200 from Mr N. H. Sethna, and sums of Rs. 5,000 Rs 1,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 300 and three amounts of Rs. 51 respectively from annonymous donors.

This is the first list of contributions.

Mr. Huthecsingh in an appeal to-day requests the public to make generous contributions to the China fund.

The Congress President has fixed July 7, 8 and 9 as "China Day" and during these three days button hole flags will be sold on the streets, and the proceeds will go to the China Fund.

SINO-JAPANESE WAR ANNIVERSARY

To-day's Public Meeting At C. J. Hall

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the C. J. Hall (Fort), on the occasion of the anniversary of the present Sino-Japanese War. This will also inaugurate the collection of funds for the ambulance unit that is to be sent to China on behalf of the Indian National Congress.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the President of the B. P. C. C. will preside at the meeting.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and the members of the Chinese Muslim Near-East Goodwill Mission will address the meeting. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, the celebrated author of several publications, who has recently returned from Spain, will also attend the meeting and address a few words.

MEDICOS' RESPONSE TO "CHINA FUND"

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, President, the Bombay Medical Union, in the course of a letter to Mr. G. P. Hutheesing, Secretary, China Ambulance Sub-Committee, Bombay, writes:—

In response to your Communique-request in the Press, we are circularising our members for contributing towards the China Ambulance Fund, and this is to confirm my 'Phone-call this morning, asking for 200—two hundred—China Flags, for our members.

Collections will be made and Flags given through our servants and soon after the 9th July a cheque for the amount collected will be sent to you officially by our Union.

The flags may please be sent either to the above address or at my private address at Shree Pant Bhuvan, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.) any week day.

Appeal To Medical Union Members

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Medical Union, in the course of an appeal to the members of the Bombay Medical Union, write:—

Members are aware that an All-India appeal by the President of the Congress has been made to the people of India to show their sympathy and solidarity with their brethren in China in a practical way by contributing towards the Indian Medical Ambulance Fund, and you are requested to subscribe towards the same.

Any sum of Re. 1 or more will be gratefully appreciated.

Aga Khan's Letter To Gandhiji

The Wardha correspondent of the "Hindustan Standard" Calcutta wires:

It is reliably understood that His Highness the Aga Khan has addressed an important letter to Mahatma Gandhi apropos the Hindu-Muslim question.

Great secrecy is maintained with regard to the contents of the letter. But from such information as is available it appears that His Highness the Aga Khan does not approve of the present attitude of the Muslim League 'vis-a-vis' the Congress.

NON-STOP CURFEW?

Forty-eight Hours' Order Over Non-Jewish Quarter Of Town Of Safad

JERUSALEM, July 6.

The entire town of Safad, except the Jewish quarter, is undergoing a fortyeight-hour Curfew, with a two-hour break in the afternoon for the purchase of food. —Reuter.

Four Arabs Sentenced To Death

JERUSALEM, July 6.

Four Arabs have been sentenced to death on a charge of attempting to fire a flour mill near Lydda. —Reuter.

One Killed And Four Injured Sequel To Bomb Explosions

JERUSALEM, July 6.

A Jewish girl was killed and two Jews were seriously and several others slightly injured by a bomb thrown from a train passing over the level-crossing in the main thoroughfare of Telaviv. Two more Jews were seriously injured by a bomb explosion near Nazareth.—Reuter.

TERRORISM SPREADS TO HAIFA

JERUSALEM: July 6.

At least seven were killed and 20 were wounded in a bomb outrage outside the Central Police Station at Haifa.

The explosion was followed by a firing on crowds from an unknown source.

The dead include five Arabs and two Jews.

Curfew order has been imposed in Haifa beginning from 7 p.m. to-night.—Reuter.

Jawahar-Schuster 'Tete-a-Tete'

Ex. Finance Member's Charge Flung Back

"I Am No Lover Of British Empire", Says Nehru To Left Book Club

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 6.

Addressing the Left Book Club rally to-night under the chairmanship of Mr. Victor Gollancz at the Queen's Hall which was fully packed, Pandit Nehru declared: "I am no lover of the British Empire (Cheers). But the astounding thing is that the British Government are conducting their foreign policy in a way which seems to me to be the inevitable elimination of this Empire. They are committing what may be called "Harakiri".

JAWAHAR MEETS HOSTILES

I understand that when Pandit Nehru addressing a semi-private crowded meeting yesterday, he spoke clearly and emphatically although he found that most of the speakers who questioned and cross-questioned him were opposed to his views. Sir Frederick Whyte, Sir George Schuster, Mr French, an ex-Civilian, Mr. Yusuf Ali and a Parsi called Mr. Lalkaka took prominent part in the discussion.

I am told that in summing Mr. Lalkaka's contribution to the discussion Pandit Nehru said: "Mr. Lalkaka is a living argument against British Imperialism."

Sir George Schuster was full of sarcasm and adopted a patronising attitude. He asked Pandit Nehru to use his influence to advise Congressmen to be more truthful in their dealings and methods. Pandit Nehru invited Sir George Schuster to give specific instances of the untruthfulness of Congressmen in political activities Pandit Nehru maintained that Congress methods were more truthful than those adopted by others in India. Pandit Nehru deplored Sir George Schuster's serious charge against the Congress. As a charge it was unfounded.

Discussing the standard of living in the different countries, Sir George Schuster asked Pandit Nehru which standard of living he would like to introduce in India—whether the British, the American or the Russian. Pandit Nehru replied; "Better than yours." He added; If America was at present struggling, it was due mainly to the American Government trying to work decaying capitalism.

He emphasised that India was fighting for independence because India desired to introduce a new economic system for the betterment of her people.

In criticising Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy Pandit Nehru paid a handsome tribute to Gandhiji. He also declared that there could not be peace in the world until India attained complete political and economic freedom. He took the view that no settlement of the Indian problem was possible until independence was achieved.

In reply to questions Pandit Nehru said that he stood by the Lahore declaration of Independence and by every statement made supporting separation from the British Empire. Of course, he did not deny that it was possible to talk of friendship with Britain in different circumstances. Pandit Nehru did not share the views of those Indians who would be contented by the attainment of Dominion Status.

OVER 1,000 JEWS AMONG PALESTINE POLICE

LONDON: July 6.

"There are over a thousand Jews already employed as supernumerary police for the protection of the Jewish Settlement and their crops in Palestine," said Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons replying to questions in connection with the present disturbed conditions. He was asking the High Commissioner whether he thought that the number should be increased.

He declared that the Jews in Palestine had shown "admirable restraint throughout these difficult times. The vast majority continue to show it under their leaders' influence, but it is regrettable that it should have broken down in some cases."—Reuter.

NO TALKS WITH LORD SAMUEL ON PALESTINE

Jawahar Contradicts Press Report

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 6.

I am asked to contradict the report that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru discussed the Palestine question with Lord Samuel last night.

No reference to the Palestine or the Jew-Arab question was made during the talk. Pt. Nehru made a statement to me this afternoon that the report was absolutely unfounded.

JAWAHAR TO HEAR JEWISH CASE

Arranges To Interview Their Leaders In London

LONDON, July 5.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is dining with Lord Samuel to-night, with whom he will discuss the Palestine question in the light of conversations he had yesterday with the Arabs.

Pt. Nehru is also arranging to see other representative Jewish leaders before completing his English tour.

Panditji addressed the Conciliation Group at Friend's House in the afternoon and also a crowded meeting at the Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House in the evening.

To-morrow he lunches with the Liberal Parliamentary Party in the House of Commons and in the evening he addresses the Left Book Club, at which he will be the sole speaker.—Reuter.

lunched with Liberal Parliamentarians. He met Lord Samuel. Sir Percy Harris, Graham White, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Lady Pentland Mr. J. P. Eddy and others.

He devoted the afternoon to interviews and saw a succession of foreign journalists at his St. James flat and also Mr. Erulkar of India Chamber of Commerce and the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., and Mr. R. Patel, representing the federation of Indian students in Great Britain.

GREAT RUSH

No single ticket was unsold for the Left Book Club meeting in Queen's Hall to-night, neither is a single ticket now available for the dinner by the National Council for Civil Liberties at which Pt. Nehru is the principal guest tomorrow night.

Pt. Nehru will also see a number of Americans to-morrow at Toynbee Hall in East End.—Reuter.

JAPAN OUT OO . CRUSH CHINA

TOKIO, July 6.

On the eve of the first anniversary of the incident leading to the out-break of hostilities in China, Ministers for Foreign Affairs, finance, War and Navy have issued a statement calling for further sacrifices on the part of Japanese people for the successful completion of the "crusade against China, no matter how many years it may take."

The statement predicts the early fall of Hankow, reaffirms the declaration renouncing all dealings with Marshal Chiang-Kai-Sheks administration, gives full support to the new regimes in China and expresses determination to crush Communism. The Japanese officially admit 36,629 casualties and estimate Chinese losses at 5,10,109. —Reuter.

Japanese' Entry Into Hukow

Thousand Chinese Soldiers Annihilated?

TOKIO, July 6.

The Japanese made a triumphal entry into Hukow and blockaded the mouth of Poyang lake bottling up the lake a number of Chinese warships and junks.

They claim to have annihilated thousand chinese soldiers who attempted to flee across the lake in 30 junks.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR MEETS LIBERAL M. P.'S

Great Rush For Seats At Meetings He Is To Address

LONDON, July 6.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had another busy day

He spent an hour and half from 11 a.m. with the Embassies of Reconciliation—formerly known as Fellowship of Reconciliation, where he had long talks with Mr. George Lansbury and other Labour members of the House of Commons, before proceeding to the House of Commons, where he

STOP PRESS

JAPAN'S LOOT FROM CHINA.

TOKIO, July 6.

Official list of booty claimed to have been captured from the Chinese since the start of fighting includes 218 heavy guns, 486 howitzers 275 tanks, armoured cars and motor lorries; eight armoured trains; 89 locomotives, 2171 coaches and goods-wagons; 11,950 Chinese swords.

The Japanese Navy claims to have destroyed 43 Chinese warships totalling 43,000 tons or 60 per cent of the Chinese Navy. Japanese Naval Air Force claims to have destroyed 1,070 Chinese planes, while its own losses are 89 planes. The Japanese naval casualties are given as 1,110.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable match for a beautiful, healthy, cultured and educated girl belonging to a highly educated, respectable and well connected Bisa Agarwal family. Please write to Box No. 10483 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: Good typist. Draftsman, knowing typing work preferred. Apply Box No. 10199, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a health visitor for the Jubilee Anti-Maternity Care and Baby Welfare Society, Sawantwadi. Those holding Health Visitors Diploma or Midwifery qualifications of the B. P. N. A. should only apply. Latter will have to take two months training and execute one year's agreement. Pay Rs. 25|- P. M. plus house rent Rs. 5|-. Apply to the Secretary, Jubilee Anti-Maternity Care and Baby Welfare Society, Sawantwadi. (10490)

111. COMMERCIAL WAGGONS

For Sale. Two Morris Minor Delivery Vans, purchased new in 1932. Can be seen at the Motor Transport Section, Shepherd Road. Offers in writing should be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Fort, Bombay, before 20th instant. (8964)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. (Recognised by Government). Records this year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting Examination for the Overseers Certificate. I, II & IV positions are held by the candidates from this School. Matriculates should apply now for July session 1938 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (8630)

153. CLASSES

Desai's coaching classes for Matric boys and girls reopened in Dr. Bhatavadekar's building, Girgaon since first July. Students should join early to ensure success. (10463)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

NOTICE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy Number 260569 on the life of Sukhlal Laxmichand Doshi, a Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one calendar month from this date.

Bombay, dated 7th July, 1938.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.
(10500)

KOHINOOR ELECTRO GILDERS

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that the business, Goodwill and Work-shop of the KOHINOOR ELECTRO GILDERS & GALVANISERS, situated at 10th Khetwadi Lane has been purchased by Mr. Tapidas Jethabhai Dalal as from 2nd July 1938.

All the outstanding before that date shall be recovered and dues paid by the previous owners.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1938.

Sellers.
V. A. METHA.
on behalf of the Former.

Purchaser,
TAPIDAS J. DALAL.
(10502)

MRS. KRISHNAVARMA SCHOLARSHIPS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for Mrs. KRISHNAVARMA SCHOLARSHIPS tenable at the University of Paris for a maximum period of three years from bonafide Indian post graduate students (male or female) for higher studies in Medicine, Technology, Agriculture and Pedagogy. Preference will be given in the first instance to women candidates and also to applicants from the Bombay Presidency.

Selected candidates will get 24,000 francs per annum for a maximum period of three years in addition to a second class return passage to France. Pecuniary assistance may also be given in the event of illness or similar hardships at the discretion of the executors of the Will of Mrs. Krishnavarma.

The Scholarships are to be considered as loans and the selected candidates will be required to bind themselves to return the money expended on them as soon as their position after the completion of their studies permit.

Preference will be given to applicants with knowledge of French.

Applications in duplicates stating the nature of research work intended to be done together with certificates from heads of Institutions where the candidate has worked should be sent to the undersigned on or before 20th August 1938.

HONY. SECRETARY,
Bombay Committee of Mrs. Krishnavarma Scholarship Scheme,
C|o Bhulabhai J. Desai, Esq.,
65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
(8927)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10495, "Bombay Chronicle."

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga. (10501)

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE CASH TRANSACTIONS of the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Departments will be closed at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 8th July, 1938.

(Sd.) E. SHEEHY,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
M.V. & Taxation.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1938.
(8956)

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that payments of future dividends and/or distributions of profits which may be declared, will be made only to Registered Shareholders or persons legally authorised to receive payments on behalf of Shareholders such as their Administrators or the holders of their Powers of Attorney or Mandates provided such authority has been duly registered in the Company's books prior to the closing of the books of the Company for the purpose of paying such dividends.

No applications for warrants will be necessary.

Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfers will not be entertained.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
5th July, 1938.
8957.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Manager of Markets for the Town of JAMSHEDPUR. Applicants must have had long experience in market administration and must possess a diploma in Veterinary and or Sanitary Science.

Age must be stated in the applications.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and if confirmed will be placed in the grade of Rs. 200-10-300 He will be entitled to leave, Provident Fund and other privileges admissible according to Works Service Rules of the COMPANY.

Applications superscribed on the Envelope "ASSISTANT MANAGER OF MARKET" with copies of not more than 3 recent testimonials, must reach the Chief Town Administrator, TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD. JAMSHEDPUR, on the 16th July, 1938 at the latest.

8955.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Pauper Petition No. 64 of 1935.

In the Court of the Second Class Sub Judge at Sinner

Regular Suit No. 128 of 1933.

GANGABAI and others...Plaintiffs.

Versus.

KHEMCHAND and others ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property dated 16th April, 1937 and Alias warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 19th April, 1938, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the 1st defendant in the following property:

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lower Colaba in Hamal Street, Bombay, admeasuring 34 ft. in length and 13 ft. and 9 inches in breadth and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 9750 and Cadastral Survey No. 153 of Colaba Division and Municipal A Ward No. 679 and Street No. 55-57.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 28th day of July, 1938, lodge in my office affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1938.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner.
8947.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

HINDUSTAN LALPETH COLLIERY, CHANDA, C. P.

POWER OF ATTORNEY granted to Mr. BHAGWANDAS RATHI in respect of the above Colliery has been cancelled.

BIRLA BROTHERS, LIMITED.
Bombay, 27-6-'38.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

In consequence of the death of Mr. HAROON TARMOHAMED NOORANI, J.P., an elected Councillor from the Mandvi (B) Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, as amended up-to-date. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22(3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix Tuesday the 26th July, 1938, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid vacancy.

Nomination papers will be issued on working days during Office hours from TUESDAY, the 19th July, 1938, to MONDAY, the 25th July, 1938, and on TUESDAY, the 26th July, 1938, up to 4 p.m. (B.T.), at the Election Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road. In the event of the election being contested, a poll will be held on the 2nd August 1938.

D. SYMINGTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th June 1938.
(8950)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT HUZARIA STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Limji C. Billimoria Advocate, for Messrs. Khoobaji Sablaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Estate and heirs of the deceased Abdul Mazid Khan Shahnoor Khan the Mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of December 1931 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property THIS DAY (THURSDAY) the 7th day of July 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Quit and ground rent tenure land together with the house situate at Eastern side of Huzaria Street admeasuring 87 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by Collector under Collector's New No. 8847 New Survey No. 3849 and Cadastral Survey No. 1206 Division Byculla and Assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 193 Street Nos. 83-85 New Street No. 105.

For further Particulars please apply to Mr. Limji C. Billimoria Advocate for the Mortgagees at his office at No. 140/A Erskin Road, Null Bazar, or to the Undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PLUMBERS & CONTRACTORS

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF ENGLISH EARTHEN PIPES & FITTINGS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. R. D. Mistri sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 9th July 1938, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Sea Shore, near Kurla station:—

A big lot of Earthen Pipes and fittings of Dolton & Co.

GANDHI & CO.

D MISTRY & Co.

Grand Auction Sale, sparingly used high class household modern teak furniture, Remington typewriters, photo frame, curtains, cabinet and portable gramophone, carpet, rich cut glassware, crockery, best platedware, motor car, etc on (SUNDAY) the 10th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.). At "Ferndall" Bungalow Caddle Road, Mahim. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.
Tel. No. 22301.

"PATH OF GLORY"
or 'Vijya Marg'
featuring
Bombay's Greatest Classical Singer
Bai Sundarabai
and
NAYAMPALLI, S. N. PARASKER, PRABHA AND NAVIN YAGNIK, AND HUMPTY DUMPTY COMEDIAN FATTY PRASHAD
at
OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30
Matinee on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays at 2-30.

ACCLAIMED
As The Gate Crash Entertainment!
New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta)'s Social Argument
"ABHAGIN"
Starring:
MOLINA
PRITHVIRAJ, B.A.
With DEVBALA, VIJAYKUMAR, NEMO & KAMLA JHARIA, etc.
Drawing Crowds at
THE MINERVA
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45
It's A SUPREME Release.

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No Woman Patriot Dare Miss "Umaji"!
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No World. Peace With India In Bondage

JAWAHARLAL'S TALK ON PARIS RADIO TO TORCH-BEARERS OF LIBERTY

PARIS, (By Air Mail.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who received a tumultous reception on his arrival in Paris from Barcelona, spoke to the people of France over Radio, Paris.

He described his recent experiences in Republican Spain, and emphasised that India stood for world peace and collective security. The full text of his broadcast is as follows:

"I am glad of the opportunity to say a few words to our friends in France, for France has long been for us a citadel of liberty and in our own struggle for freedom in India we have looked often to France and French history for inspiration.

"Europe to-day is full of crises and dangers and the threat of terrible and devastating war hangs over all of us. People in Europe busy with their own problems, are apt to forget India and the East. And yet India and the freedom of India are parts of the world problem, and till India is free from Imperialist domination and has gained her independence, there will be no enduring peace in the world.

We in India stand for world peace and collective security and that is why we have gladly associated ourselves with the International Peace Campaign. But we are convinced that peace can only come when all peoples are freed from Imperialist control.

FOR WORLD PEACE.

"Our struggle for independence is essentially in the interests of world peace. Even the methods we have adopted in this struggle have been peaceful ones, though none the less effective, as the growing power of our great national organisation, the Indian National Congress, shows. We have gained a measure of power in the provinces which our Ministers control to-day, but real power still rests with British imperialism and we are determined to rid ourselves of this and gain full freedom.

"We stand for a constituent assembly elected by the Indian people on an adult franchise to determine the future constitution of a free India. We claim and expect the goodwill of the French people who have been for so long the torch bearers of liberty in the world, in our struggle for freedom, which will be one of the basis of world peace and security for which we all strive.

REPUBLIC WILL WIN.

"During the last few days I have been in Barcelona, and I witnessed the wonderful spirit of the Spanish people in the face of privation and great difficulties. I witnessed their calmness and even when the city was bombarded from the air and the civilian population was inhumanly massacred, the life of the city remained normal, perfect order prevailed and the people became more determined than ever to resist foreign invasion and win freedom. I am convinced that their spirit and indomitable will can never be crushed and Spain cannot be subjugated by foreign armies however long their struggle may last.

"It is a tragedy that in the name of non-intervention democratic countries are putting difficulties in the way of the Spanish Republic and aiding its enemies. But the Republic will triumph and those who imagine otherwise and base their politics on this, will be grievously mistaken.

"There is a talk of a withdrawal of foreign armies, which does not take place, but the real question is not of volunteers but of the munitions which are being poured in for the help of the insurgents and the foreign aircraft which is continually bombing open and defenceless cities. This at least must be stopped.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY WITH REPUBLIC.

"India has looked upon the struggle in Spain with the deepest interest and all her sympathies are with the Spanish people and the Republic. We consider this struggle as of vital importance in the world struggle for freedom. And we wish all success to the International Peace Campaign and its great work to preserve peace and establish it on an enduring basis in the world. In that work the Indian National Congress will give its fullest and whole-hearted co-operation.

"The work of insuring world peace based on freedom is the most vital to-day. Unless this is done war of the most terrible and barbarous kind will envelop the world and destroy civilisation itself. We have to face great reactionary forces which dream in terms of war and imperialism and fascism. We cannot do this effectively or successfully unless the forces for peace and progress are also united and pull together.

"Hence the great importance of a world organisation working for peace like the International Peace Campaign, which brings all these forces together and helps them to co-operate with each other and oppose the forces that lead to war. As a realisation of this has grown the I.P.C. has also grown and represents to-day in all parts of the world the will to peace and freedom.

"I am sure that the people of France, who have stood for peace and freedom, will help in every way this great campaign for peace and freedom and security."
—Reuter.

Jamaican Labour Storm Subsides

Jamaica's month of riots and near-revolts ended tragically last week with the death of popular and much-respected Sir Edward Brandis Denham, Governor and Captain-General since 1934.

Worn out by his efforts to curb the outbreaks, keen agrarian and sociologist Denham (62) suddenly collapsed, was whisked to Kingston hospital for an intestinal operation, failed to rally afterwards and died before the day was out.

Shop windows were shuttered and the flags on public buildings half-masted as Sir Edward's body was taken aboard the cruiser "Ajar" and buried at sea by his own request. In Government House, Jamaican Colonial Secretary Charles Cambell Woolley took over, temporarily at least, the grave problem of solving the island's labour troubles.

Ex-Army Woolley (45) was formerly stationed at Ceylon. Due for transfer about August, his successor, Bermuda's Colonial Secretary ex-Hussar Alexander William George Herder Grantham, had already been appointed, but had not arrived when the trouble broke.

WAGE INCREASES

Hastily, after the funeral the Conciliation Commission pushed ahead with Denham's plan for cementing the amicable peace arranged between the Government and colourful strike-leader Alexander Bustamente. Definite signs that Jamaica was at last putting its house in order were: granting of a 25 per cent. wage increase to all Public Employees; an all-round wage increase for dockers: the quickly-authorised purchase of 9,000 acres for the erection of peasant settlements—part of Denham's long-contemplated Slum Clearance plan.

In Kingston strikers drifted quietly back to work, but in the country parishes, plantation workers whose demands were still unmet, remained truculent.

At Montego Bay, socialite pleasure resort property owners were attacked and troops had to be hurriedly drafted from the capital. In Portland trees were felled, roads were barricaded and telegraph wires cut. In Frome a sit-down strike was started. Elsewhere canefields were fired.

For more ardent than any Government strike-settler was immaculate Labour Leader ("Busta") Bustamente. Convinced of the Government's good faith the former firebrand, accompanied by his fellow labour leader, moderate K. C. Norman Manley, set out on a whirlwind tour of the strike area.

In St. Mary's parish his efforts met with complete success. Work was resumed and the Conciliation Board speedily fixed minimum pay rates at a higher rate than even the most enthusiastic striker had expected. But in the little village of Mandeville Bustamente met with dismal failure. His "Back to work" meeting was quickly deserted when a lissom young Negress agitator jumped on a banana-cart and started a "Stay on Strike" meeting.

As she exhorted the mob, she emphasized each point by tearing off a garment. At the climax of her speech she was stark naked. The yelling mob decided to stay on strike and lustily bawled for more.—"News Review"

Our Rajkot correspondent wires to say the Rajkot State Judicial Secretary, Mr. Abhechand Desai, has retired and Mr. Chaturdas Ghelabhai, Pleader, is appointed in his place.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

The body being in a highly decomposed state, the cause of death could not be ascertained, but it appears to be a case of suicidal drowning in a well. This was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day at the inquest on Radhibai Bhiwa (35), a mill-worker, whose body was found floating in a well about 50 yards from her residence.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest on Shantabai Karsandas Dwarkadas (25), wno died of injuries in the J. J. Hospital yesterday, due to a fall from the second floor of No. 15, Banganga Cross Lane, at Walkeshwar Road.

Bus Accident Sequel

An unidentified male was knocked down by a bus at Victoria Garden Road (opposite the Medical Students' Hostel) on July 4. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the same day.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest to-day

That death was caused by opium poisoning, which she had volunarily administered to herself was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day at the inquest on Kamchibai Kashiram (32), who was found lying unconcious in her room at Naigaum Chawl on June 21.

It was stated by her husband that as the deceased had not cooked food he slapped her in the face. She went out of the room saying that she was going to the police.

When he returned home in the evening, he found Kamchibai in an unconscious condition. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she died soon after admission.

Three persons alleged to be gamblers were arrested by the police last night, during two raids carried out by them.

Sub-Inspector Rane, of the Anti-Gambling Squad, raided Habib building and arrested two persons.

The Maharbowri Police raided Hamam Khana, Masjid Lane, and arrested one man.

Several Sutta chits, including marked coins are stated to have been seized during the raid.

The arrested persons were put up before the Magistrate this morning, at the Mazagaon Court, when Mohammed Abdul Rahaman was remanded in custody and the other two were ordered to be released on bail.

Arrested on charges of theft and cheating Lawns Veidros, was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The Princess Street police alleged that a few days ago he went to the house of Nilabchand Motilal at Anantwadi to collect certain bills. There he noticed that the lady of the house was wearing a diamond nose stud. He offered to clean the stud and while pretending to clean it he is stated to have substituted a faked nose stud for the genuine one. He is also suspected to have removed a gold wrist watch from the cupboard.

The accused was remanded to custody till July 20.

Adjournment Granted

"My client contemplates going to England next month," stated Mr. R. S. Buisara, Advocate, opposing an adjournment application on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Chandulal B. Nanavati, a Juhu landlord, in the Sub-Judge's Court at Andheri last week.

"Mine has been prevented from going back to England for all these months owing to these protracted proceedings," retorted Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, on behalf of the defendant, Madame Dorothy von Pilat.

The plaintiff sought to eject the defendant from a plot of ground at Juhu, next to the Governor's shack, on the ground that he had become the owner by right of purchase of the plot and the defendant had rented it from the previous owner. The plaintiff wanted to evict the defendant and also claimed compensation.

The defendant denied that she was a monthly tenant and stated that she was under a yearly lease granted by the previous owner, with right of occupation for three years. In pursuance of that agreement she had spent nearly Rs. 2,500/- in putting up a shack and developed the plot of land in various ways. The defendant prayed for the dismissal of the suit

Mr. Joachim Alva, on behalf of Madame von Pilat stated that she had been the victim of harassment at the hands of the plaintiff, backed by powerful vested interests. She had been unfortunate in the advice tendered her by a procession of lawyers, one or two of whom had positively endangered her interests.

There was a regular conspiracy to oust her from her legitimate interests in the plot of ground at Juhu. She wanted time to fight her case and the adjournment asked for was only to get the grip of her case. Justice must be eventually be on her side.

Counsel alleged that Mr. Nanavati was not really the landlord but there was someone else behind him, who was present in Court but hid his identity and interest. He was quite a well-known man in the city.

Mr. Katpatia, the Judge, after hearing both sides, ultimately granted Mr. Joachim Alva's application for adjournment and fixed the date of the case for 9th August 1938 when it would be finally decided

A charge of attempting to commit theft Ramsingh Chantasingh a domestic servant, residing at Kohinoor Road, was arrested yesterday and was brought before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day.

The Presidency Magistrate ordered him to be remanded into police custody pending further investigation.

FATAL FALL FROM SECOND FLOOR

Shantibai Karsondas Dwarkadas (25), residing on the second floor of a building at Banganga Cross Lane, Walkeshwar, fell down on Tuesday afternoon and was removed to J.J. Hospital, where she died soon after admission.

Mr. Goverdhandas G. Morarji identified the body before the City Coroner on Tuesday, as that of the wife of his nephew.

Inquest was postponed to Wednesday.

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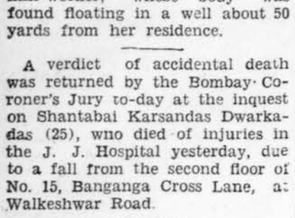

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Joseph Calleia • Lewis Stone • Guy Kibbee
Screen Play by Cyril Hume and Richard Maibaum
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ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

High Court Case Against "Kom Sevak" Editor

The rule issued against Mr. N. N. Engineer, editor of the "Kom Sevak" weekly of Bombay, for alleged contempt of court, came up for hearing before the Appellate Bench of the High Court.

The proceedings were taken at the instance of Mr. P. P. Kapadia, an architect.

It appeared that Mr. Kapadia had filed a defamation case against Mr. Fram Balsara, a reporter of the "Jame Jamshed."

It was alleged that the respondent had incorrectly reported the proceedings in his paper and had made some strong comments on the evidence which was calculated to deter him from giving further evidence.

As such writings had been published during the pendancy of the case, the petitioner contended that it amounted to contempt of court.

At the hearing of the rule, Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati for the respondent intimated to the court that the latter was willing to apologise to the court.

Mr. Justice Broomfield observed that the court would hear the case and then decide whether it would accept the apology.

The case was then proceeded with. Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

"INDIA NEEDS A DICTATOR"

Bombay Youths' Parliament Debate

A debate on "To-day India needs a Dictator" was held on Saturday last, under the joint auspices of the Young Theosophists and the Muslim Students' Union, at Blavatsky Hall, Bombay. Dr. M. V. Mulbagale presided.

Mr. Sushil Daru opening the debate said that the social, economic, political and communal problems that India should solve if it should have a rightful place in the comity of nations, would be possible only by dictatorship.

Mr. K. B. Golwala, who opposed next, was of opinion that dictatorship was achieved by committing ghastly atrocities, such as penalising the intelligent, suppressing public opinion, and thwarting peace by military manoeuvres, and therefore he found no better substitute for democracy in dictatorship.

Mr. Haniff spoke for the proposition. Mr. Acharya defended Gandhiji's hold on the masses as benevolent and spiritual.

Swami Acharya defended the proposition saying that where there was democracy there was dictatorship, and that the former type of Government was merely Utopian.

Messrs. Kamath, P. R. Rao, R. Velayuthan and Joseph next opposed the proposition in succession and asserted that no thinking mind would accept the animality of dictatorship.

The proposition was declared lost.

Then Dr. Mulbagale in his presidential remarks supported democracy since dictatorship always ended in tyranny.

LATE DR. D. A. DE MONTE

Schools Committee's Tribute

A reference was made to the death of late Dr. D. A. De Monte by Dr. P. G. Solanki, Chairman of the Schools Committee, at the Committee's meeting on Wednesday.

The Committee's meeting for the day was adjourned to Saturday July 9.

Late Dr. De Monte was on the Schools Committee in the years 1924-26.

LATE JAL NAVROJI

Navsari Tributes

(From A Correspondent.)
NAVSARI, July 4.

A public meeting was held at Navsari to mourn the death of the late Jal D. Navroji, Parsi, Hindu and Mussalman citizens attending in large numbers. Mr. F. R. Daboo, Mayor of Navsari was in the chair. Miss F. Sethna, Mr. Devkinath Sethji, Mr. Dhirajlal, Chike, Keshibhai Mr. Saifud-lin and Mr. Rustomji Desai besides the President paid glowing tributes to the deceased.

Brabourne Not To Address Legislatures

SIMLA, July 6.

It is understood the Governor-General has no intention of addressing the Central Legislature this time.—United Press.

FUNDAMENTALS OF CIVIL LIBERTY

Dr. Menon On Relation Of Individual To State

(From A Correspondent.)

What is the meaning of Civil Liberties? How it should be protected? And why it should be protected? These were some of the points elucidated by Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, at the Girgaum District Congress Committee last Sunday.

Dr. Menon briefly traced the relation between the individual and the State, pointing out the necessity that grew out of the group life for developing some uniform practice and habits of life. Individual impulses had to be subordinated and adjusted to the welfare of the whole and this process was a never-ending continuous one. The laws which the State framed to regulate the conduct of the individual, though sometimes irksome, could not be conveniently ignored. "We often prefer with wisdom, to live in obedience rather than in resistance to the Laws. Because no man likes to live alone, he does not obstinately resist the restraints imposed on individual impulses and gladly barters away some of his freedom to the State. In an autocracy the individual makes a complete surrender of his rights and privileges to the dictator. In a democracy, on the other hand, he closely criticises the destiny of the State. If in a democracy any interference does happen, it will be interpreted as an unwarranted interference with the liberty of the individual.

FUNDAMENTALS OF CIVIL LIBERTY

Dr. Menon defined briefly the various heads under which Civil Liberties could be classified. First and foremost, he said, came free speech. There should be no control whatever over what a person may say. Action should be taken by the Executive only for acts and attempted acts and the language specifically inciting to the commission of such acts. Every idea being an incitement, it is difficult if not impossible, to tell what language did or did not incite people to violence. He thought that the only sensible position to take in a progressive democratic State was the old traditional view of free speech which held that mere utterance should never be made a crime unless it was accompanied by an overt act attempted or committed. Some such visible distinction between word and deed seemed to be necessary in the interest of justice.

Next in importance and closely allied to free speech was the free press. It was the life link between the State and the people. Dr. Menon explained the nature of the repressive Press Act in operation in British India and concluded by saying that until and unless the journalists were relieved of these chocking restrictions they would be unable to continue to contribute their legitimate quota to national reconstruction in the future.

Third in importance was freedom of assemblage and demonstration. The right to picket was involved in the right of assemblage. In all these the only function the police was expected to perform was the maintenance of order without prejudice to the right involved. In discussing the right to a free trial reference was made to the case of detenus in Bengal who were detained for six and seven years before they were even brought to trial.

INTELLECTUAL BANKRUPTCY

Dr. Menon discussed at some length the censorship question which he thought was causing intellectual bankruptcy in India. By an arbitrary operation of the Customs Act and the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act the people of India were denied the opportunity of keeping up with the current of progressive thought in the world. He advocated vigorous agitation against this arbitrary act of the Imperial Government.

He concluded his talk with a short discussion of the sources of Civil Liberty. While Americans boasted of the Constitution and the Britisher of the Bill of Rights, Dr. Menon bemoaned that in none of the numerous Acts which introduced constitutional changes in India there was a statement of fundamental rights. He expressed the hope, however, that an effort would be made in this direction in the constitution that would be framed by the proposed Constituent Assembly.

Jairamdas And Sidhwa Progressing

KARACHI, July 6.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, member of the Congress Working Committee and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, M.L.A. (Sind), who were down with indisposition are progressing satisfactorily.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I And II Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc/s. for Transmission II.
a.m.
8-0 Early Music. 8 15 Deshkar 8-30 Bhairavin. 8-45 Sarang. 11-30 Bombay Orchestra. 11-40 H Khan Mastana.
noon
12-0 Around Factory Area, talk in Gujarati by K Dwarkadas.
p.m.
12-15 Dhamar. By Tafail Ali at pakhawaj 12-20 Chorus 12 30 Nautch Tarz 12 35 Listen to Gandharvas. 12-55 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Music from Film Hits. 5 30 Violin Recital S. Parsekar 5 45 H Khan Mastana Greet, Ghazals. 6-10 Malhars 6-25 Folk Melody. On flute, violin and clarionet. 6-30 Amirbai Karnataki. 7-0 To Bhumijan. Chillies: Winter crop in the Kongan Bhavgeet 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Sa-re-ga. Talk in Hindustani by B. R. Deodhar. 8-15 Suresh Babu. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Subtleties. 9-30 News 9-45 Ignoramaswamy and Solomon. 10-0 Film Songs. H. Khan Mastana.
Bombay I: Medium-wave.
10-10 Light Music. 10-20 Duets. Amirbai and Khan Mastana. 10-30 Light Classical Music. Suresh Babu.
Bombay II: Short-wave.
10-10 Chamber Music.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.
a.m.
7-0 Mukerjee and His Music Makers. 7-20 Hashmat. 7-40 B. S. Rawat. 7-55 Classical Tunes. 8-15 Instrumental Duet. 8-20 Usman Khan. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II.
noon.
12-0 Picked by Meerut Listener.
p.m.
1-0 Waltzes.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m.
6-0 Hashmat. 6-20 Rawat. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 Hashmat. 7-10 Idan Jan. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Chughtai and His String Quartet. 8-15 Animal foes of man. Talk in Hindustani by H. S. I: Gaur. 8-30 Tragedy of life and death. By I. Rehmani. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Louis and his International Aces. 9-50 Matters of Moment from B B C. 10-5 Classical and Light Music. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,995 kc/s.
p.m.
6-0 to 6-20 Programme as in Delhi I. 6-20 Atmospherics. 7-0 Musical Miscellency. 7-30 Some Variety. 7-40 Instrumental Interlude. 7-45 Usman Khan. 8-0 to 10-5 Programme as in Delhi I, 10-5 Louis and his Aces (contd.). 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the programmes from Delhi II will be broadcast also on the following wavelengths:
Transmission I & II: 19.8 m. 15,160 kc/s.
Transmission III: 31.3 m. 9,590 kc/s.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 m., 810 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
p.m.
12-36 Market Rates. 12-41 Radio Quartette. Weather for Ocean. welcoming the efforts for starting 1-36 School Broadcast. 1-51 N. K. Bhattacharya. 1-59 Rudiments of Electricity. Talk by Nirmal Sen Gupta. 2-6 Gramophone Records. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Kankavati. 5-51 Sushil Sen Monipuri. 6-11 Kankavati. 6-26 Khayal in Evening Ragas. 7-11 Instrumental interlude. 7-31 Dipali Taluqdar. 7-51 What is wrong with the Indian Cinema? From the Director's point of view, talk in Bengali by Kumar P. C. Barua. 8-6 News & weather (Bengali). 8-21 Fazal Karim. 6-41 Parula Chakravarty. 9-1 Commercial news, weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Mary St. Johnston: Elocutionist. 9-36 Careers for Women: Marriage? Talk by Renuka Roy. 9-51 A vocal recital.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Qadir Bakhsh Patialvi. 6 Lala Rukh. 6-20 Mehr Bakhsh: Sarod. 6-25 Habibullah Kabuli. 6-50 Khyber Radio Orchestra: Dadar. 7 Qadir Bakhsh Patialvi. 7-20 Lala Rukh. 7-45 Readings from Selected Books. 7-55 Habibullah Kabuli. 8-15 Hour with villagers. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Habibullah Kabuli. 10-5 Qadir Bakhsh and Inayat Husain. 10-20 Lala Rukh. 10-40 Do Parosi.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
p.m.
6-30 Qawwali. 6-50 Ghulam Haidar. 7-15 Umra Zia Begam. 7-30 The Schoolmaster, a dialogue in Punjabi. 8 Arjun refuses to fight, a talk in Hindustani by C. Gupta. 8-15 Qawwali. 8-35 Ghulam Haidar. 8-55 Umra Zia Begam. 9-15 News. weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Qawwali. 10-5 Umra Zia Begam. 10-25 Ghulam Haidar. 10-40 Umra Zia Begam.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p.m.
6-30 Shameem Bano. 6-55 V. N. Thakar. 7-20 Kajjan Saheb. 7-45 New Books. review. 8 V. N. Thakar. 8-25 Shameem Bano. 8-40 Lucknow Artist. 8-55 Kajjan Saheb. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 New books, review by Lt.-Col. R. S. Weir. 10 Kajjan Saheb. 10-20 V.N. Thakar. 10-40 Shameem Bano.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres. 1,420 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 Shrimati Yamunavathi Ammal: Vocalist. Ahmad Bakhsh: Hindustani Vocalist. 7-5 A I R Orchestra. 7-15 Luminous shadows. talk in Telugu by G. Ramabrahmam. 7-30 Shrimati Visalakshi: Vocalist. 8-10 Musical interlude. 8-20 Amateur music. 8-30 Shrimati Visalakshi. 9-15 News, and weather. 9-30 Step on It; 1. On rails. talk by C. W. Gordon. 9-45 Marcia A.B. Dodwell: Violin. 10-5 Gondoliers (Sullivan). 10-25 Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, 4,950 kc/s.
p. m.
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Venkataramana Rao. Jalataran. 10-5 K. Venkatraman. Vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.) GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m). GSG 17.79m Mc/s (16.86m). GSG (to 9.30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m).
p. m.
7-30 Men Who Make Shows. 7-50 BBC Singers (A). 8-20 Brighton Nights. 9-20 Open Golf Championship. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. 10-5 Recital by Keith Falkner (Bass-baritone). 10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF JUTE

India Govt. To Be Asked To Intervene

SIMLA, July 6.

The Central Government, it is understood, will be approached to intervene in the situation created by the over-production of jute fabrics, which has resulted in enormous loss to jute mills and the consequent closing down of some of them and discharge of 12,000 jute mill hands. Unless the jute mills themselves can come to a satisfactory agreement to ease the situation, it is felt that steps should be taken to curtail over-production by the stoppage of night work and other means.

Mr. K. C. Roy Choudhury, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, who has been in Simla, has already approached the authorities here in this connection.—United Press.

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THE BIGGEST JOINT-STOCK BANK WITH CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS GREATER THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK
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CHEST COLD

Chest Cold develops to Bronchitis.
Use Amrutanjan and avoid the same.
Amrutanjan
BRINGS QUICK RELIEF ALWAYS
AMRUTANJAN Ltd.,
Bombay : & : MADRAS

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger-	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mai.	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers).	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

BUFFALO RUNS AMUCK

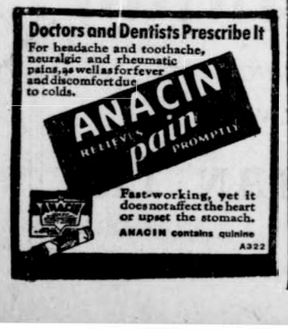
Its Master Almost "Crushed To Death"

(From Our Correspondent.)
KOLHAPUR, (By Mail).

Last evening a big buffalo, in the house of a Maratha farmer, residing near the Rankala Tank, was much enraged against its master, who had beaten it an hour ago and the animal took its revenge by madly attacking its master when he was in an unguarded state near the buffalo. He was practically crushed to death on the spot! A man and a woman who were close by rushed to the rescue of the unfortunate man, but both of them could do nothing, and the only result was that they too were attacked by the buffalo and were seriously wounded! They were carried to the State hospital where they are lying in a very precarious condition.

NOBILITY OF LAW.

At the pressing request of the Principal Mr. S. K. Kelavkar, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. N. R. Gundil, the well-known District and Sessions Judge of Satara paid a visit to Syke's Law College, Kolhapur and delivered an address to the students. In the course of his lecture Mr. Gundil impressed upon his audience the nobility of law and its sublime conception as illustrated in Mahabharat, the greatest epic story of ancient India. His message was "Aim high and be noble, and unite humility with deep learning."


Doctors and Dentists Prescribe It
For headache and toothache, neuralgic and rheumatic pains, as well as for fever and discomfort due to colds.
ANACIN
RELIEVES pain PROMOTES
Fast-working, yet it does not affect the heart or upset the stomach.
ANACIN contains quinine
A322

First Entries For Eclipse Stakes

The Eclipse Stakes of India of Rs. 75,000, and a Gold Cup value £200, of which Rs. 50,000 and the Gold Cup will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second, Rs. 8,000 to the third. For Horses 4, 5 and 6 years old at the time of starting.

FIRST ENTRIES

Mr. Edgar's b e c Giftlaw, (Manna—Lady Juror) 4 years.
Mr. Edgar's b e c Printer, (Papyrus—Appleby) 4 years.
Mr. J. J. Parkinson's b e c Rhode Star, (Salamis—Dunina) 3 years.
Mr. James V. Rank's br e c Azam Pasha, (Rustom Pasha—Tarte Maison) 4 years.
H. H. The Aga Khan's ch e c Ali Pasha, (Tetratema—Teresina) 4 years.
Prince Aly Khan's b e c Praxitheles II, (Blenheim—Pommade Divine) 3 years.
Prince Aly Khan's ch e c Phenicien II, (Pharos—La Grelee) 3 years
Prince Aly Khan's b e c Cordon Rose, (Godiche—Toujours Rose) 3 years.
Mr. E. Esmond's b or br e h Fastnet, (Pharos—Tatoule), 5 years.
Mr. E. Esmond's b e c Nexus, (Winalot—imp. Necklace II) 4 years.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's b aus g Tall Story, (imp. Posterity—Genesta) 3 years.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's br e c Meddlesome, (Vanoc—Naughty Sue) 3 years.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's g e c Archmoon, (Ethnarch—Lunatoi) 3 years.
Sir Homi Mehta's ch e g Nasu, (imp. Brumeux—imp. La Collina) 5 years.
Mr. F. H. Mehta's br e g Ticanto, (Stratford—Glide) 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's b e h Montesano, (Sansovino—Mount of Olives) 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's b e g Mark You, (Warden of the Marches—Sleeping Beauty) 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's g e f Fresh Kid, (Baytown—Lycene) 3 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's b or br e c Shipstoll, (Tolgus—Shippigan) 3 years.
H. H. the Maharani of Baroda's b e c Pas Libre, (Ksar—Listen In) 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's b aus c Duke of Wellington (late Gay Talkie), (imp. Gay Shield—Picture) 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's br aus h Heritage II, (imp. Posterity—Homage) 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's b or br e c One I Love, (Amfortas—Lovely Clovelly) 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's br e c Loch Ness, (Pharos—Lickmolassy) 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's dk b e c Solmint (late Solmint II), (Son of Mint—Her Grace) 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's dk b e c Dark Fellow, (Dark Legend—Bertina) 4 years.
The Raja of Akalkot's b e c Coeur de Lion, (late Insular), (Asterus—Lula) 3 years.
Mr. M. Ali Asker's b or br e c Dominic, (The Black Abbot—Bag o'Tricks) 3 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's b e c Maharaja's Fancy (late Royal Romance), (Twelve Pointer—Love's Awakening) 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's br or bl e c Atiwant (late Open Road), (By Pass II—Bright Legend) 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ch e c Tarsis, (Nino—Ishtar) 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's b aus h Chhatrasal (late Timurkhan), (imp. Eastern Monarch-Neoxena) 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ch e g Bhagwa Zenda II, (late Coriolanus), (Herodote—White Coral) 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's b aus c Stevenage, (Verbius—Tinytown) 4 years.
Mrs. Marbeth's b aus h Manclare, (Manfred—Clarehaven) 5 years.
Mr. H. Romer's ch e c Maroc, (Coronach—Twelve Belles) 4 years.
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's ch aus h Gay Lover, (imp. Gay Lothario—Violet Rays) 5 years.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ch e g Panna Prince (late Barking Fox), (Prince Galahad—Gay Vixen) 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Vidalin, (Caligula—Valada) 5 years.
Mr. Diamond's br e g Baqlava, (Tetratema—Blanc Mange), 3 years.
Mr. Diamond's ch aus g Auto Buz, (imp. Buzzard—Gold Frock) 5 years.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ch e h March Wind (late Barra Sahib), (Bienheim—La Voulzie) 5 years.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's ch aus g Martama, (Martarma—Taraheke) 4 years.
The Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ch aus c Budapest, (imp. Gay Lothario—Fission) 4 years.
Mr. Ravilal Shantidas' b e h Le Duc, (Flamingo—La Douairiere) 5 years.
Mr. A. Higgins' b aus c Aldershot, (Manfred—Laveuse) 3 years.
Messrs. S. K. Bhatter & A. Higgins' b aus c Dictator, (imp. Chivalrous—Miss Neville) 4 years.
The Raja of Bobbili's g e h *Multissimo, (Prestissimo—Multijuga) 5 years.
Messrs. N. D. Bagree & B. Choubey's b e h Desert Night, (Buchan—Polly Flinders) 5 years.
Mr. E. Esmond's b e c *Phakos, (Pharos—Phi-Phi) 4 years.
Mrs. M. Clarke's b e c *Motky, (Motley—Pawky) 4 years.
Mrs. N. E. Raymond's b e c *Lord Chancellor (late Blandello), (Blandford—L. L. O.) 4 years.
Mr. Eve's ch e g Gullible, (Prestissimo—Bellef) 4 years.
Mr. Eve's ch e g Jinkee Road, (Mr Jinks—Hesea) 4 years.
Mr. M. N. Billimoria's bl aus g My Billy (late Modulus), (Moabite—Mist Maid) 5 years.
Mr. J. Wittel's b e g Column Two (late Headmaster), (Sir Cosco—Whole Schoolday) 4 years.
Mrs. A. Svamvur's b e g What's What (late Royal Greek), (Greek Bachelor—Queen of the Dale) 4 years.

*Entered by wire not yet confirmed.

N. B.—(i) European and North American horses are classed with English, African and South American horses with Australasian.

(ii) Geldings landed in India after 1st February, 1938 are not eligible to enter.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Bombay Revenue Minister, is expected to arrive in Ahmedabad on July 11, to preside over the Conference of revenue officers of Gujarat on July 12 and 13.

R. W. I. T. C. Circular

Reconsideration By Sub-Committee

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Royal Western India Turf Club was convened on Tuesday evening to consider the publication of the Committee's circular in the Press.

The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to reconsider the Draft Circular, before it is finally sent round to the members of the Club.

The Committee also decided to send a contradiction to the Press, to the effect that they were not aware of any secret circular.

FLEETWOOD-SMITH DOUBTFUL FOR THIRD TEST

LONDON, July 6.

Fleetwood-Smith is doubtful for the third Test owing to continued dental trouble.

Reports that Verity is not playing owing to a lame shoulder are discounted by a member of the selection committee.—Reuter.

FIFTY SEATS FOR TEACHERS

Admission To Santa Cruz Physical Training Institution

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the Press Note issued on June 25 containing instructions regarding the opening of and admission to the Physical Training Institute at Santa Cruz, Government have now ordered that the fifty seats reserved for teachers deputed by aided schools for admission to the Training Institute for Physical Education should be made available to teachers that may be deputed by recognised schools also.

Such teachers should apply for admission in the prescribed form through Educational Inspectors of the Divisions concerned.

WORLD OF SPORT—HOME AND ABROAD

Prospects Of The Third Test At Manchester

(BY LOOKER-ON.)

The third Test match between England and Australia will commence at Manchester to-morrow. Since 1884 fourteen Test matches have been played between these two countries at Old Trafford, of which England won 3, Australia 2 and the remaining matches remained inconclusive. In 1934 the match was drawn. Batting first England put up the highest Test score for a home ground, namely 627 for nine wickets,—thanks chiefly to the magnificent batting of Maurice Leyland and Patsy Hendren who contributed 157 and 132 respectively. The latter's performance was acclaimed to be the best of his career. Australia replied with 491. England applied closure for the second time after scoring 132 for no loss, to which the visitors responded with 66 at the cost of one wicket.

OLD TRAFFORD'S RECORD

While the position in the last series was that each of the countries had a win in their favour by this time, the present series has booked two drawn games. Despite the fact that they had decided advantage in both the previous encounters, England failed to conquer the Australians. In the first instance the tourists escaped a defeat for want of time but in the second case it was the home side which had to thank the clock for saving them from an ignominious fate. Now the England selectors are hard put to it to find a combination which will succeed in vanquishing the redoubtable visitors. They have named the following players to make up the team at Manchester: Hammond (Captain) Gibb, Verity, Hutton, Smailes, Paynter, Compton, Edrich, Nichols, Wright, Hardstaff, Barnett and Goddard.

THREE OMISSIONS

It will be noticed that Ames, Farnes and Wellard have been omitted from the above list. The omission of the wicket-keeper and the Somerset all-rounder was not at all surprising, as the former broke a finger at the Lord's Test and the latter had failed to come up to expectations. But the omission of Farnes is somewhat intriguing. P. A. Gibb of Cambridge and Yorkshire who visited India last cold weather with Lord Tennyson's team, has been called upon to take the role of Ames. As he is in splendid batting form in addition to being an excellent wicket-keeper, Gibb may be relied upon to discharge his duties with credit.

BOWLING STRENGTH

M. S. Nichols who toured this country with Jardine's team in 1933-34, will be the speed-merchant of the team. The inclusion of T. F. Smailes must be attributed to his devastating bowling for Yorkshire against the Australians when he captured 6 wickets for 92 and 4 for 45 in splendid style. By retaining Edrich after his three batting failures, the selectors have shown great confidence in his abilities. It seems that Hardstaff will hold a watching brief in this match too. Another newcomer in the list is T. W. J. Goddard, the Gloucestershire spin bowler who figures in Wisden's Five Cricketers of the year this year. It will perhaps be a fight between him and his stable-mate, Wright, for a place in the team. It remains to be seen if these changes in England's attack will make a material difference to their chances victory.

AUSTRALIA'S CHANCES.

What about Bradman's team? The Don's real trouble has been the toss. Could he win it, he would show England what he and his men are capable of doing. His bowlers had to bowl on wickets which were akin to a batsman's paradise. Fleetwood-Smith, their match winner, has been practically ineffective and O'Reilly has to do a giant's job to keep the batsmen from scoring under most favourable conditions. It must be very gratifying from the Australian point of view that McCormick, their express bowler, has now found his length and form and Waite is also coming on nicely. It is likely that he would be included this time to give support to McCormick. Barnes has now recovered from his injuries, but Chipperfield has entered the injured list. If Badcock is dropped or Waite is not included, Barnes may find a place this time. The general opinion is that the third Test will also end in a draw unless rain favours one or the other side. But I feel that Bradman's men have the capacity to win if they have the first lease of the wicket. Let's wait and see.

Another Magistrate For Bombay?

To Dispose Off Cases Pending Under Gambling Act

One more additional Magistrate for the City of Bombay is to be appointed shortly by the Government of Bombay to dispose off the cases in connection with the Gambling Act.

There is already an Additional Magistrate functioning in the City and the new appointment would mean that there would be two Additional Magistrates apart from the seven Presidency Magistrates.

Gambling is increasing and the number of gambling cases are on the increase and daily 10 to 15 new cases are put up on the charge sheet, so much so that the Magistrate who has been specially dealing with these cases has not been able to dispose off these cases. That has resulted in about 2,000 cases pending for disposal.

The Home Department, it is stated, have put up papers for the approval of the Home Minister, for the appointment of an additional Magistrate for a short period to help the other Magistrate in charge to dispose off the pending cases.

An announcement is expected shortly.

"Champion Of Swadeshi"

INDIAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION'S CONDOLENCE.

The President of the Association of Indian Industries, writes:

The Committee of the Association of Indian Industries passed at their meeting held on July 5, the following resolution on the death of Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji:—

"The Committee of the Association of Indian Industries have learnt with profound regret of the sad demise of Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, one of the founder-members of this Association. Mr. Naoroji was one of the pioneer industrialists and a champion of the Swadeshi movement. His sympathetic attitude and contribution towards the minor industries was of immense value. Industries in general and small industries in particular, have lost in him a very keen sympathiser, and this Presidency a great man. The Committee send their sincere condolences to Mrs. Naoroji and family in their sad bereavement."

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

A press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay states:—

Tenders for Rs. one crore and fifty lacs of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 5th July 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,56,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,49,75,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-15-4 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000 of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 12th July 1938. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 15th July 1938. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 1st July 1938, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,74,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

A meeting of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Sahayi Committee was held at Wardha on Tuesday. Among those, who attended the meeting was the Hon'ble Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly.

The Committee will again meet to-day.—United Press.

Scotland Beats England By 2 Tries

Annual International Rugger Match In Bombay

In the Annual International Football match arranged by the Bombay Gymkhana which was played at the Cooperage, on Wednesday evening, Scotland beat England by 2 tries (six points) to nil.

The exchanges for most of the time were very even; both sides attacked in turn and whereas Scotland turned to advantage two of the very few opportunities that came their way, England's Threes gave a disappointing display with Merchant completely off-colour and repeatedly spoiling every promising move. He was slow; his passing was bad and handling poor.

BEST PLAYER.

Cpl. Auty, of the Cheshire Regiment, was easily the best player on the field. His display singles him out as the best back in Bombay. Auty's kicking was always immaculate making at least 40 yards every time.

SUPERIORITY IN SCRUMS.

Scotland enjoyed a slight superiority in the scrums, with Wilson always making an opening and starting three-quarter movements. Amongst the others who played well for the winners, were Robertson, Rourke, Gilbertson, Robinson, Sutton and Macmillan, while on the losing side Popple, Heygate, Dodd, Scarlett and Dickins were prominent.

England were the first to attack but Robertson saved a certain score when Heygate looked like going over. England forced a five-yard scrum but Scotland gradually beat them back and play was transferred to mid-field with Wilson kicking 40 yards. Scotland attacked in turn and carried the ball to England's 25, but Auty sent them back to mid-field with fine kick. Mallinson then made a fine effort to break through and was well-tackled by Robertson and from a scrum within 10 yards of the line, Helgate had a fine chance of dropping a goal, but he passed to Merchant instead, who knocked on and lost a fine scoring chance for England in the 15th minute.

SCOTLAND IN PICTURE.

Scotland now came into the picture and after dominating play within England's 25 Wilson sent Rourke away on the line and the latter made no mistake in the 18th minute. Extra points were not added and Scotland led by 3 points to 0 when the interval arrived.

On resumption Scotland attacked strongly with Gilbertson finding it within England's 25 but a fine scoring movement was lost when Rowley failed to gather a pass from Robinson. England relieved pressure and with the forwards showing more dash, pinned Scotland to their own half for a spell but Merchant's bad handling and passing broke up several fine movements initiated by Candlin and they were gradually driven back. Just before the end, MacMillan made a fine effort in bringing Auty down near the posts and from the resultant scrum, Wilson put Rourke in possession to score

(Continued in Col. 5).

(Continued from Col. 7).

near the posts with a fine run. Wilson failed with an easy kick and the whistle blew immediately after with Scotland emerging winners by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

The teams were:—

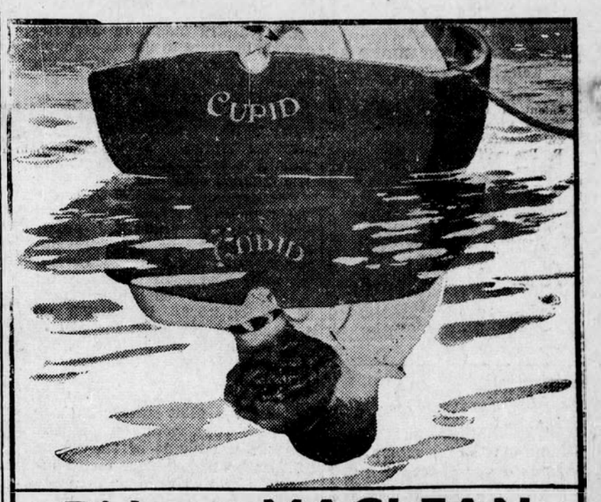
ENGLAND.

Cpl. Auty, J. G. Knote, W. G. Popple, A. R. Merchant and C. Ring, W. J. Helgate and A. G. Candlin, A. Mallinson, P. Y. Scarlett, R. G. W. Dodd, M. J. Dickens, T. M. Wakefield, B. E. Farr, R. A. M. Henson and K. F. Camp.

SCOTLAND.

L. G. Robertson, J. P. Rowley, Lt. A. A. Robinson, H. Brown and Bdr. G. Rourke, B. N. Gilbertson and K. S. H. Wilson, R. H. Cowan, L/Bdr. J. Sutton, D. C. Martin, P. M. Dowson, J. R. Younger, H. J. MacMillan, R. A. Low, and 2/Lt. J. C. Riley.

REFEREE: D. W. Mullock.



Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?

"What do you think?"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

762

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 10, 1995
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 8, 1357
Parsi: Behman 5, 1307
Hightide: 8-49; 19-57
Lowtide: 1-51; 14-41
Sunrise: 6h. 7m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Municipal Schools Committee 4-40 p.m.
B. P. T. U. C. Meeting

Thursday, July 7.

B. Hy M.D. M.S. LL.M. and D.O. Exam. results 2 p.m.
China Fund Collections.

Friday, July 8.

China Fund Collections.

Saturday, July 9.

China Fund Collections.
Dr. Mulk Raj Anand's lecture, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed regd. and unregd. correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Jehangir" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 7th instant instead of as previously notified.

As the Fast Gulf Mail Steamer s.s. "Vita" is now due to sail on 7-7-38 after the arrival of English Mail Steamer s.s. "Rawalpindi" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 7-7-38 at 1 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G.P.O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 3 p.m. on 7-7-38.

Registered correspondence upto 2-30 p.m. 7-7-38.

Parcels correspondence upto 10 a.m. 7-7-38.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G.P.O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

Letter boxes for the posting of letters were placed on the buses of B.E.S. and T. Co. Ltd., plying on "H" Route as an experimental measure but these will be transferred to "F" route from the 20th July 1938.

LECTURE ON BASIC ENGLISH

Under the auspices of the Debating Society of St. Joseph's High School, Umarkhadi, Prof. J. C. Daruvala, President of the B.E.A., will speak on "The Advantages of Basic English", on Saturday July 9, at 4 p.m. Mr. P. R. Rao will also speak in Basic English on "The value of Discussions."

RATNAGAR S. N. CO.

The Offices of the Ratnagar Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., were closed on Wednesday owing to the death of Seth Pransukhlal Mafatlal.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Secretary, Bombay National Guards, writes:—

All members of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present at the Congress House at 7 a.m. to-morrow (Friday), for selling flags for "China Fund."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer s.s. "Rawalpindi" is now expected to arrive here at 1 p.m. to-day (Thursday). She will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

CHINA DAY IN "G" WARD

The members of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will go round the Ward to-day, to-morrow and the day after for collection of fund by selling the miniature Chinese flags for an Ambulance Unit to be sent to China.

Persons desiring to help for collection of fund are requested to see the Secretaries in the Congress Committee's Office.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"20,000 Years in Sing Sing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Nurse from Brooklyn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Cheer Up." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Adventures of Marco Polo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saed-e-Havas". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku." Daily at usual time.
REGAL—"Jezebel." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Prithv Putra". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"One in a Million". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication with Italian East Africa is interrupted, beyond Sabderat.

MUSLIM PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. in Arayan Dhru Street Kolsa Moholla to protest against an article published in a local Gujrati paper.

"INDO-AMERICAN UNION"

In celebration of American Independence, a dinner meeting will be held under the auspices of Indo-American Union, on Saturday the 9th instant at 22, Club Back Road, Byculla, at 7-30 p.m. when Mrs. Bhavnani nee Enakshi Rama Rao, will speak. For the convenience of members and those who have visited America, desiring to attend the dinner a guide to the premises is printed on the invitation card, which is available at the office of the Indo-American Union. Cover charge per head is Rs. 1/8, only.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to interruption of the Karachi Muscat cable, Government traffic for Muscat will be accepted for transmission via I.R.C. Bombay Aden Bahrein at the same rate as for Via Karachi. other traffic for Muscat will be posted from Karachi.

MEETING POSTPONED

In view of the meeting this evening at the C. J. Hall under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. the public meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge which was to have been held this evening in connection with the "China Day" under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, has been postponed to Friday the 8th inst. at 6-30 p.m. at the same place

RAMWADI [illegible] HOSPITAL

For the month of June 1938, the total attendance was 5631, out of which 2757 were males, 1851 were females and 1023 were children. 170 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 217, during 26 working days of the month

CHANGE OF FILM AT CAPITOL

For to-day (Thursday), and to-morrow, the Capitol are putting on that famous picture "20,000 years in Sing Sing" featuring Spencer Tracy and Bette Davis. It is one soul-gripping story packed with the thrills of a thousand.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer "Clan Macgillivraz" left London on the evening of Monday July 4.

THE TOPS IN AIR THRILLS THAT NEVER LET YOU DOWN!
Warner Bros. Present
"CHINA CLIPPER"
From the Producers, Author, and Star of "Ceiling Zero", with
PAT O'BRIEN
ROSS ALEXANDER
BEVERLY ROBERTS
HUMPHREY BOGART
MARIE WILSON
Joseph Crehan • Joseph King • Addison Richards • Directed by Raymond Enright
A First National Picture
The first heroic dramatization of the titanic battle of human hearts and lives . . . that made possible the most glorious flying feat of all time!
EROS
From TO-DAY
Daily: 3-30
6-30 & 10 P. M.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

Poona, July 6.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max Temp.	Min Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	106	89	—	2.4	—1.6
Amraoti	87	77	—	11.4	+3.3
Akola	86	75	—	15.0	+8.4
Ahmedabad	94	80	—	7.8	+1.6
Ajmer	102	84	—	3.9	+0.4
Ahmednagar	84	72	T	8.2	+2.8
Ambala	104	84	—	4.0	—1.5
Allahabad	98	79	T	9.3	+2.2
Benares	97	80	T	9.3	+2.1
Bareilly	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	86	77	0.2	33.3	+9.6
Bangalore	78	63	T	3.2	—0.5
Bhopal	87	77	—	15.6	—
Baroda	92	80	—	8.3	—
Belgaum	77	67	0.3	9.0	—1.6
Bahawalpur	112	84	—	—	—0.9
Bijapur	88	71	—	7.2	+3.5
Bellary	91	76	—	1.3	—0.9
Bhavnagar	95	80	—	6.2	+0.7
Chittagong	87	79	—	28.8	+3.8
Calcutta	92	81	—	9.2	—5.2
Cuttack	93	77	0.2	9.5	—2.8
Cawnpore	99	83	—	10.9	+6.2
Calicut	75	71	3.4	61.1	+20.7
Colombo	84	77	—	5.0	—3.9
Cherapunji	70	64	5.6	169.7	+57.7
Cocanada	96	76	0.1	6.8	+0.8
Cochin	75	72	1.7	39.3	+5.5
Dehra Dun	90	77	0.1	16.1	+3.5
Delhi	108	84	—	2.0	—2.7
Dehra I. Khan	114	83	—	1.4	+0.4
Darjeeling	64	59	0.9	40.4	+8.3
Desa	97	82	—	2.7	—1.0
Dalhousie	—	—	0.3	9.1	—2.0
For. Sandeman	105	75	—	0.9	—
Gorakhpur	90	77	0.1	11.3	+1.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	75	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	98	82	—	1.5	+0.8
Indore	81	75	—	17.7	+10.1
Jhansi	104	84	—	9.7	+3.1
Jubbulpore	90	72	T	12.4	+1.9
Jacobabad	118	82	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	105	85	—	4.4	+1.7
Karwar	79	72	3.0	43.9	—1.5
Karachi	89	82	—	0.1	—0.9
Kodaikanal	61	53	T	3.1	—1.8
Khandwa	83	76	T	16.8	+9.9
Lucknow	92	81	—	14.0	+7.6
Ludhiana	103	85	—	2.1	—2.2
Lahore	100	87	—	5.3	+2.8
Lyallpur	111	90	—	4.5	+2.9
Multan	109	85	—	1.2	+0.2
Mysore	80	65	—	1.7	—1.5
Madras	96	83	—	2.2	—0.5
Maymyo	75	64	T	6.9	—2.0
Marmagoa	79	72	1.9	28.8	—
Malegaon	88	73	0.5	5.8	+0.5
Mussoorie	73	63	—	15.2	+7.1
Mahableshwar	67	63	1.4	93.0	+30.7
Murree	82	63	—	14.0	+8.3
Mount Abu	81	69	—	7.1	—1.9
Masulipatam	95	76	1.0	8.3	+2.6
Mandalay	91	68	0.1	5.2	—1.6
Mangalore	78	72	1.8	70.7	+25.4
Meerut	—	—	—	3.2	—1.8
Mercara	65	61	1.3	57.9	+24.3
Nagpur	91	73	0.5	15.7	+4.5
Ootacamund	59	52	0.1	5.9	—2.8
Patna	89	77	1.2	16.5	+6.1
Peshawar	100	85	—	0.7	+0.2
Poona	84	74	—	6.3	+0.5
Pachmarhi	82	66	0.6	24.8	+11.5
Port Blair	81	77	0.9	31.9	+9.7
Quetta	95	61	—	—	—
Ranchi	87	75	—	7.6	—4.9
Rawalpindi	107	84	—	13.5	+10.2
Rangoon	83	77	0.4	17.3	—4.4
Ratnagiri	81	75	3.4	59.5	+23.6
Rajkot	97	80	—	7.8	+1.7
Sialkot	107	88	—	6.9	+2.9
Srinagar	73	64	—	2.8	+1.1
Sholapur	87	72	1.5	12.9	+7.4
Shillong	76	66	0.5	20.2	+1.6
Simla	76	65	T	8.6	—2.1
Surat	88	81	—	14.5	+3.2
Salem	93	73	—	1.7	—0.4
Trichinopoly	93	79	—	1.5	—0.3
Trivandrum	79	73	0.7	16.0	+0.9
Vizagapatam	90	80	—	8.8	+3.2

T indicates rainfall of one to four cents.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 6.

The monsoon has been strong in west coast, active in region from Bombay Deccan to Bihar and Chota Nagpur and in East and North Bengal and Assam. There has also been local rain in Mysore, north Madras coast, scattered showers in Orissa, East United Provinces and along and near the western Himalayas. Dry temperatures continued high in region from east Rajputana to North-west Frontier Province

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji six inches; Dhubri four, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Calicut three, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Daltonganj, Marmagoa and Mangalore two; Darbhanga, Sholapur Mahableshwar, Mercara and Cochin one and a half, Port Blair, Silchar, Darjeeling, Patna, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Chanda, Hanamkonda and Masulipatam one.

Forecast until evening of the seventh:—Monsoon will be strong in West Coast and generally active in Mysore Deccan Central Provinces, east Central India, East United Provinces and whole of Northeast India. Scattered showers are likely in east Madras and along and near western Himalayas.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 6-7-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .000 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees 0.2 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees 0.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 34.60 inches.

Weather remarks.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-1-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.6 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.79 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.58 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 1st day of July, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Notes held in the Banking Department 35,09,40,000
Notes in circulation:—
(a) Legal Tender in India 170,16,38,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only 7,25,57,000
Total Notes issued 212,51,35,000
Total Liabilities 212,51,35,000

ASSETS— Rs.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—
(a) Held in India 41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India 2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities 72,14,9[illegible],000
Total of A 116,56,41,000
B. Rupee Coin 63,59,54,000
Government of India Rupee Securities 32,35,40,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper Nil
Total Assets 212,51,35,000

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 1st July 1938.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Capital paid up 5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund 5,00,00,000
Deposits:—
(a) Government
(1) Central Govt. of India 10,57,41,000
(2) Govt. of Burma 2,30,76,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts 5,01,09,000
(b) Banks 16,94,10,000
(c) Others 57,15,000
Bills Payable 12,65,000
Other Liabilities 87,41,000
Rupees 46,40,57,000

ASSETS— Rs.

Notes:— 35,09,26,000
(a) Legal Tender in India
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only 14,000
Rupee Coin 3,83,000
Subsidiary Coin 3,69,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—
(a) Internal 1,30,000
(b) External Nil
(c) Government Treasury Bills 14,96,000
Balances held abroad* 3,56,06,000
Loans and Advances to Governments Nil
Other Loans and Advances 2,69,000
Investments 6,63,08,000
Other Assets 85,56,000
Rupees 46,40,57,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

Young Man's Rash Act And Its Sequel

NEW DELHI, July 5.

A tragic incident in which an exasperated young man, Jagdish, inflicted scalding injuries to his wife and father-in-law and then committed suicide, is reported from Paharganj, near New Delhi.

It is stated that the young man wanted water from his wife but when she did not pay proper attention, he was provoked and stabbed his wife and father-in-law with a knife and then jumped off from the terrace of the house resulting in his instantaneous death.—United Press.

Goods Wagon On N. W. Rly. Derailed

MULTAN (Cant.) July 6.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent of Railways, North Western Railway, wires.

A goods wagon on the Down through Goods train was derailed at 16/45 hours yesterday between Rukhanpur and Lodhram and blocked the running line. The block was removed at 4-30 hours to-day and through communication is expected to be restored by the morning of July 8. Traffic for the Chord Line was diverted via K Multan loop line and arrangements have been made to run the shuttles between Khanewal and Rukanpur in connection with the 91 Up and 92 Down trains.—United Press.

Economic & Industrial Survey Of Bombay

Committee's Appeal To Public To Offer Concrete Proposals For Betterment Of Province

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

The Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee have formulated a statement of the detailed heads of inquiry under which they are trying to collect information regarding the economic and industrial condition of the Province of Bombay.

Copies of this statement can be had from the office of the Committee by such members of the public as are in a position to supply information on the economic and industrial conditions and possibilities of the Bombay Presidency.

The kind of information the Committee is anxious to have can be briefly summarised under three heads, viz., the existing industries of the province of Bombay, 2. possible new industries that could be started in the province, and 3. observations on the work done by the Government of Bombay in the realm of economic and industrial development so far and suggestions about what could be done in the future.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Under the first head, the Committee is anxious to get information separately on rural and urban cottage industries. They are anxious to get historical notes on such rural and urban cottage industries as are in a state of decay, with special reference to the reasons for such decay; thus, for example, they would like to know whether the decay is due to changes in taste, or foreign competition, or internal competition from machine-made substitutes, or whether it is due to faulty technique and marketing and financial difficulties. Such an analysis would be useful from the point of view of estimating the possibilities of the revival of these industries. With regard to the existing industries which may be under-going difficulties, but which cannot be said to be in a state of decay, the Committee would like to get information on the topics of periodicity of employment, competition, markets, finance, organisation of the industry, and so on. Suggestions are also invited regarding measures, legislative, administrative or financial, which could be undertaken by the provincial Government, with a view to helping the existing industries of the province.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED FROM PUBLIC

Under the second head, suggestions are invited from the public particularly from traders and other engaged in, or coming into contact with, industrial pursuits, about possible new industries which could be started in the province, having regard to the availability of raw materials and markets in the province. A large number of commodities of foreign manufacture are being consumed in the province to-day and there is no doubt that a number of these could be replaced by articles of domestic manufacture. It is very difficult to get into touch with all the persons who have made attempts to manufacture something or other, which could replace a foreign product. It is therefore requested that all persons who have experimented on new industries should get into touch with the Committee and place before it their views and suggestions regarding the possibilities of developing new industries. It is also requested that such persons should also indicate measures which they expect Government to undertake to help in the starting of these new industries.

COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

Under the third head, the Committee would welcome observations on the work done by the different departments of the Government of Bombay, such as, the Department of Industries, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Co-operation, the Department of Forests, etc., in the matter of promoting the economic development of the province. Such observations may be made in a critical spirit, but it suggested that these should be based on either a study or a first-hand knowledge of the activities of the department concerned. Observations are also invited on what the Government can do in the matter of promoting the economic development of the province, and the Committee will gladly welcome any concrete proposals for economic development which may be placed before them by members of the public.

The foregoing remarks indicate in an adequate measure, the kind of work on which the Committee is engaged; and members of the public, who are in a position to help this Committee by supplying them with information on all or any of the items mentioned above, would be rendering the Committee and the Province a good service by doing so.

It is requested that statements that may be made on any of the topics mentioned above by members of the public may be sent to the Secretary of the Committee (Old Custom House Yard, Bombay No. 1) as early as possible, in any case not later than the 1st of August 1938.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Santa Cruz, as a fast developing suburb, has a number of deficiencies born of enthusiasm, impatience and inexperience. It is being rapidly built upon and in a few years not a single vacant land will be found in its vicinity. Buildings are springing up like mushrooms, those jerry structures of reinforced concrete whose only claim to modernity is a pretentious facade. Though the place has a well planned scheme yet it lacks a proper town planning regulation.

Besides the many clubs, Gymkhanas and Associations Santa Cruz has also a Residents Association which has been in existence for the last 30 years. The Association besides looking to the needs of the public of Santa Cruz also runs and maintains a charitable dispensary for the poor and the building of an hospital is being considered. The last report of this Association makes interesting reading and is praiseworthy of the numerous activities rendered by the Association during the year under report.

PROGRESS OF DISPENSARY.

The progress of the Dispensary was very satisfactory. The average monthly attendance of patients who took advantage of the Association's Dispensary was 4149, while the Daily average attendance was 136. The number of male patients were 19,746, female 13,642, and male children 16401.

As the number of patients was continually increasing and the expenses for medicine were rising, the Committee decided to charge one anna per day for adult patients and half anna per day for children. This brought an additional revenue.

This dispensary was taken advantage of by people from distance places as Kolikalyan, Vile Parle, Andheri, Jogeshwari, Khar and Bandra.

PROPOSED HOSPITAL

The need for a well [illegible] hospital with indoor accommodation for medical, surgical and maternity beds which is now felt is now being realised. The Committee have the pleasure in announcing that through the kind offices of their President Mr. Podar, they have been fortunate in securing a benevolent donor who has agreed to construct a hospital building and share a moiety of the initial necessary equipment. The Committee has already secured promises for donation amounting to Rs. 20,000 and they are endeavouring to raise the fund to Rs. 50,000. Besides these activities the Association moved in several other civic affairs of the people of Santa Cruz.

THAT REPRESENTATION QUESTION.

The question of representation on the Bandra Municipal Board which aroused many controversies among the amalgamated areas of the Bandra Municipality has now, I understand, been decided by Government. Orders have been given by the Minister for Local Self-Government, the Hon. Mr. L. M.Patil for redistribution of wards on the population basis. This order of redistribution also reserves seats for Harijans and women and accords a separate electorate to the Muslim community.

The redistribution according to the population basis also applies to the Bassein Municipality Further the Bassein Municipal General Board is to comprise of 25 elected councillors. There are to be 23 non-Muslim seats for nine wards in which the whole Municipal area is divided. The tenth ward is to be a Muslim Constituency comprising of the whole town for which two seats are allotter. Besides this, seats are reserved for the back-ward tribes in the second five wards and one seat is reserved for women in the first

FORMER CRIPPLE NOW PLAYS TENNIS

Vanquishes Rheumatism in Feet

THROWS AWAY OTHER "REMEDIES"—PRAISES KRUSCHEN

Here is a story of a young man who had given up hope of taking part in active sports with his fellows again. He tells how he tried one remedy after another and how finally a former sufferer put him on the way to recovery:—

"Two years ago I started with pains in the feet which gradually got worse. I tried 'everything under the sun' but to no effect Whilst waiting for treatment one evening, another patient advised me to try Kruschen Salts. That was twelve months ago; the relief was not sudden, but the pain and swelling gradually left my feet and in six months I amazed my friends by taking long walks into the country. This year I have played a good deal of tennis, a thing which I had begun to think I should never do again. Only a few weeks ago I threw away an accumulation of different 'remedies' which I had tried in vain."—C.W.

Most rheumatic pain and swelling is caused by an excess of uric acid accumulating in the body. Kruschen will quickly dissolve away the needle-pointed crystals of uric acid which are the cause of all the trouble. It will also flush those dissolved crystals clean out of your system.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Film Corporation presents
Kamlesh Kumari
&
Vijay Kumar
ASHA
Coming Shortly

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The sweetest kiss in Dixie—
The wickedest heart in the world!
BETTE Davis in JEZEBEL
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE with HENRY FONDA - GEORGE BRENT - MARGARET LINDSAY DONALD CRISP - FAY BAINTER
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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPENCER TRACY • BETTE DAVIS
in
"20,000 YEARS IN SING SING"
NEXT SATURDAY:
PETER LORRE in
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1938

SECONDARY EDUCATION

We considered yesterday the salient recommendations of the Bombay Vocational Committee regarding primary education. We shall take up to-day the Committee's more important recommendations about secondary education and the way to link it up with the reorganised primary courses. Referring to these two stages of education, the Committee recommends that the new primary course should extend over seven years and seven standards and must be common to all classes of children, whether or not they proceed to the secondary stage, and that the secondary course should follow this and extend over four years and include the standards VIII to XI. The secondary course will be divided into two groups (1) general and (2) science; the former including literary, artistic and commercial studies and the latter, agricultural, industrial and scientific studies. The points most to be noted are that, as the secondary course is reduced to four years as a separate course, English will be taught therein only during that period, and, secondly, even the general group will include a considerable amount of practical vocational work.

Mend, Not End, Matric

The question then arises whether during these four years the non-vocational subjects that are required for entrace to the University or even for the non-vocational needs of an intelligent citizen can be studied with any adequacy. We have no doubt that as in the seven years' primary course it is proposed to devote nearly half the day to vocational or other practical work and as such work will continue to take up considerable time even during the secondary course, it will be next to impossible to reach even the present matriculation standard in the non-vocational subjects in the secondary stage. The Committee naively states that "the standard of instruction reached at the end of our secondary course is intended to be that of the present Intermediate of the University." We do not doubt the intention or the wish, but we fear that on account of the proposed over-emphasis on vocational educational even in the secondary course, even the present matriculation standard will be attained in the non-vocational subjects like Languages, History, Geography, Mathematics etc. English will suffer most, which will be a serious handicap to those students who wish to proceed to the University courses wherein English is still the medium of instruction. With regard to examinations at the end of the secondary course, the Committee recommends that the Matriculation examination should be abolished, that "Heads of Secondary schools should be permitted to hold their own examinations and issue secondary school leaving certificates" and that for the purpose of entrance to colleges, the Matriculation "should be replaced by special tests or examinations—with a view to securing right type of students for University courses." Now, these things have often been said before but they are much easier said than done. The certificates of schools do not win the confidence of the public to the extent the University certificates do. As regards a special test for entrance to the University, why, the present Matriculation is meant to be that. It is certainly defective. But the remedy is to mend it not to end it.

An Experiment

The fears that we have expressed about the impracticability or inadvisability of several of the features of the new scheme are shared by many members of the Committee themselves. The Committee therefore suggests, with commendable caution, that the "experiment of the Basic Education" should be first tried in some selected areas in each district in 1938-39 and that only "if the results are assuring enough" should the scope of the experiment be extended to 1939-40 and that "the position be revived fully before the end of 1939-40." These are sound suggestions. And so far as experiments go, they can go further in certain areas in giving every possible chance to the undiluted Wardha scheme. The public will then better realise the precise results of the new schemes. It is not suggested that every feature of the new scheme needs to be tested as an experiment. The non-controversial among them may be straightway and permanently embodied in the present scheme.

Welcome Settlement

The Cawnpore strike has at last definitely ended and all the local Textile and Jute Mills have reopened. Most of the workers have resumed work, the absentees being only those who had gone to the villages during the strike but who are now sure to return soon. The press communique issued by the Labour Commissioner states that the Government and the Employers' Association have arrived at certain measures of general agreement and that they have also been endorsed by the Mazdoor Sabha. The terms of agreement cover not only the question of increase of wages but also proposals about Wage Fixation Board, standardisation and rationalisation, Government Labour Exchange, recognition of the Mazdoor Sabha, etc. It is, therefore, reasonable to hope that the settlement will lead to fairly lasting peace. Of course, much depends upon how the terms of the agreement will be worked out in detail by the parties concerned. But let us hope the lessons of the last general strike will not be lost on any of the parties. We cannot leave this topic without commending the workers' peaceful conduct of the strike, the reasonableness the millowners displayed at the critical hour, and, above all, the determination of the Government to hold the balance even between Labour and Capital.

Ataturk's Move

We referred yesterday to the economic drive started by Britain in the Balkans. Of even greater internation import is Britain's concentration on Turkey. Herr von Papen's appointment as Nazi Ambassador at Ankara was a very clear indication of the significance which Herr Hitler attached to the position and strategic situation of Turkey. He desired to "nurse" her politically as well as economically for his own purposes. Britain seems to have practically spoilt his game. She has successfully invaded what had become an exclusive economic preserve of Germany. The loan to Turkey constitutes an almost decisive defeat of Germany. But Kemal Ataturk will have to beware of Britain's well-known diplomacy and see to it that loans and economic agreements are not the "advance guards" of developments detrimental to the independence of his country. The Ataturk's record, however, leads one to hope that he will not be fooled. In fact it is quite likely that the recent orientation of policy is due to his watchful vigilance and deliberately designed by himself in order to neutralise Germany's influence.

This view is supported by the report of the initialling of a Franco-Turkish Treaty which will be ratified in September on the occasion of the French Foreign Minister's visit to Ankara. It indicates the foreign policy of Ataturk which is not to attach Turkey to the apron-strings of any individual Power much less to bind her hand and foot to subservenience to it. Ataturk realises the value of hard-earned Independence and is rightly jealous of it. The Franco-Turkish Treaty also means that the Turkish leader is as keenly conscious of an Italian menace as of the German one. The agreement which marks a further stage in the orientation of Balkan politics *vis-a-vis* International Fascism is full of possibilities. And it is an interesting thought that Turkey might well turn out to be the leader of a move which called final check to the hitherto triumphant march of International Fascism.

THE TENANCY BILL

Its Possible Effects

(By Hanmant S. Kaujalgi).

II.

The non-cultivating landowners in the three districts of Karnatak can be divided as under:—

(a) The paragana watandars and inamdars who own Inam villages and khasgat and charat lands. In a way they resemble the Zamindars of the United Provinces in their possessions and tenures.

(b) Middle class land-owners whose possessions are not so extensive as to sustain the family without being supplemented. In such cases the owners lease out their lands and seek other employment for an additional income to maintain their family and educate their children.

(c) The cultivator who owns lands far away from each other is thus obliged to lease some of his lands.

A "Misnomer."

Though the number coming under class (A) is very small, those under B class and C class are considerable as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned. In their case the term 'land-lord' is a misnomer. In the case of the people under the B class, the small landed income has helped them to remain independant though not prosperous. It is from this class that the intelectuals are born. Moreover, on closer inquiry it will be found that during the last five years this class has been hit the hardest. The rental value of their land has been reduced considerably and they have not been able to recover even the reduced rent from their recalcitrant tenants. Wherever they have leased out their lands on share produce system, the tenants have left very little in the land to be shared at the harvest. Wherever possible these middle classes are taking to agriculture by force of circumstances. Consequently, if the present world depression continues, the B class people will become cultivating peasants instead of non-cultivating land-lords with a few acres of land. So it is maintained that the middle class people should not be turned on the streets by passing such Acts simply because they can come under the defination of 'land-lords.'

(5) If the returns from the lands are found to be too meagre, the owners will not care to invest any more money on the improvements. Thus the yield will remain the same or in many cases it will go on decreasing.

(6) The provision for declaring permanant, a tenant who has been cultivating the land as tenant for over seven years, is rather strange. In cases where such long tenures are found, the relations between the tenant and the land-lord have been amicable and so have helped in keeping the tenant on the land for so many years. It is in the case of greedy and harsh land-lords that we find the tenants changing frequently. So in applying the above measure we shall be affecting the interest of a kind land-lord and leaving a greedy one scot-free.

Cultivators' Position.

These are some of the agruments advanced by the non-cultivating land-owners. Now let us see how far the actual cultivator will be benefitted by these measures. His position also is not without pitfalls:—

(1) As the value of land will be nil in the eyes of non-cultivating money-lender, it will be very difficult for an agriculturist to raise a loan of even five rupees, as land, which is the only security he can offer, is no security at all. If his land, whether owned or rented, requires any improvement, it will have to go without any improvement for want of money and credit. If the agriculturist wants money urgently, he will have to submit to all kinds of unconscionable contracts with the money-lender.

(2) In anticipation of this Bill we know of cases where fresh leases are taken from tenants with a view to show breaks and changes of hand in the tenancy. In cases where there were sale-mortgages and the orginal mortgagors were cultivating the land and paying the interest in lieu of rent the mortgagors are forced to pass Nokarnames to the mortgagees, i.e., in effect they will henceforth be cultivating the very lands as the servants of the mortgagees. In some cases the absentee land-lords have pur-

(Continued on Page 8 Col 4)

INDIAN INSURANCE

Need For Support From Industrialists

By D. J. Joshi

That unfair competition has been a burning sore of Indian industrialists can be easily seen from the evidence adduced before the different Commissions and Committees which have been appointed from time to time. This is true of every economic activity, from transport services to insurance business. And yet the Government, impervious to public opinion, has not taken any definite and adequate measure to protect national interests. The controversy over coastal shipping is too well-known to the public to need specific mention. The case of Indian manufacturing industries is similar. Some organised industries being vocal enough, have succeeded in putting their case before the Tariff Board. But the case of smaller industries is much worse.

The Government of India recently passed the Indian Insurance Act of 1938. Attempts were made during the passage of the Insurance Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly by the Insurance representatives of this country to secure that the Indian insurance companies doing business in fire, marine, motor, accident and miscellaneous insurance should be protected against the competition of foreign companies.

Assistance To Indian Companies

This demand manifested itself when Mr. S. Satyamurty, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, moved the following amendment with a view to give effective and tangible assistance to Indian insurance companies:

"Notwithstanding anything in any law for the time being in force, the Governor-General-in-Council or the Government of a Governor's Province may by a notification in the Official Gazette direct that every class of insurance business other than life, directly or indirectly controlled by Government of India, Federal Government, Provincial Government or Federal Railway authority or by any public or semi-public bodies such as municipalities, Local Boards, Port Trusts, Improvement Trusts, established or chartered under any Imperial, Federal or Local Act shall be placed with Indian insurers holding a certificate of registration under this Act, unless a certificate is obtained from the Superintendent of Insurance that such insurance cannot be effected with an Indian insurer holding a certificate of registration under this Act."

This suggestion of Mr. S. Satyamurthy was considered by Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member, as 'ultra vires' because the Central Government had no right to compel the Provincial Governments to insure in a particular manner. He said that so far as the Central Government was concerned there was no insurance. He suggested that there was nothing to prevent the Provinces from insuring with Indian companies. He further said: "As a matter of fact, apart from the six or seven Provinces in which my friends are in power, there is no reason to think that in other Provinces also the same course will not be followed."

Some Available Business

Now with the Congress Ministries in power in seven Provinces it is hoped that tangible assistance will be given to Indian insurance companies by effectively insuring all the insurance business directly or indirectly controlled by the Provincial Governments. The Provincial Government can influence a large volume of business emanating from the following sources:

(a) Insurance controlled by co-operative societies.

(b) Business under the control of trustees attached to the High Courts and Mofussil Courts.

(c) That under Official Assignees and Receivers in insolvencies.

(d) Court of Wards.

(e) Insurance controlled by Excise Department.

(f) Insurance of motor cars of Government officials for which loans are advanced.

(g) Insurance in case of lands and buildings leased by Government to private parties.

(h) Insurance controlled by the Administrator-General and

(i) Insurance controlled by Port Trusts.

Indian Industrialists' Duty

So much as regards Government support. Besides this the Indian insurance companies look forward to the Indian industrialists and businessmen of this country for their support.

In this connection it is pertinent to quote the following passage from the report on the Laws of Insurance by Mr. Susil Sen who was appointed by the Government to report on the existing insurance conditions. He says: "The remedy for counteracting the amount of business done by foreign companies does not lie with the Government but with the people of this country and if they are not patriotic enough to patronise the Indian companies in preference to foreign companies it is not for the Government to come to the rescue of indigenous Companies."

In these circumstances the Indian business community should support Indian companies.

Example From Japan

The feeling towards making insurance a national industry is very prominent to-day every-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GERMANY IN IRAN

Under cover of sensational and spectacular marches and threats in Europe, Germany has been silently creeping Eastwards also. Reuter reports that "serious concern over increased German penetration into Iran and over the revival of the "Drang nach Osten" (drive to the East) is expressed in Moscow". A Russian paper is quoted as saying that with the establishment of a commercially unprofitable Lufthansa air service from Berlin to Teheran and Kabul and with the exploitation of Iran's mines "Germany expects to use Iran as a source of raw materials for her munitions industry and as a base for an attack on the Soviet Union", Germany, it is further alleged, is building her own big airport at Teheran and is allowed to use the military aerodrome at Meshed near the Soviet border and within easy striking distance of the vulnerable Soviet oil centre at Baku. The danger, however exaggerated, is very much there. But since Germany in Iran has come in direct conflict with Britain—she has already robbed the latter of her second place in Iran's foreign trade—a situation as interesting as in the Balkans is likely to arise in Iran also. But like Kemal Ataturk Reza Shah too will have to be very watchful.

"STRATEGIC" OCCUPATION

It is announced that the French have occupied the Paracel Islands situated 150 miles East of Cochin-China. This is in reply to reports of Japanese activities in the region of Hainan. The French claim that "as the Islands are within easy flying reach of the coast of Indo-China it is a matter of strategic importance that they do not fall into the hands of another Power." We do not doubt it and we are also certain that Great Britain will agree with the French move. But it is interesting to note how these great Powers of Europe exploit the aggressive imperialism of Japan for their own ends. They are quite ready to answer Japan's aggression by extending their own territorial imperialism but not by helping the victim of that aggression. None of them, with the possible exception of Russia, has moved in the slightest degree in response to the League resolution sponsored by these Powers themselves. Contrast on the other hand the attitude of Japan's friends towards that country, particularly of Germany which has withdrawn all her military and other advisers from China although they had been working there for years before the Japanese invasion.

WANTED IMMEDIATE INQUIRY

The situation in Sikar is getting more and more serious every day. The police and military forces of Jaipur are reported to have opened fire thrice on crowds at Sikar on Monday, thereby killing fifteen persons and injuring many more. And it even appears that things may easily get worse. It is time the Government of India intervened effectively and stopped these disorders. The first thing that should be done is the appointment of an independent searching inquiry into the firing tragedy and the circumstances that led up to it. If no such inquiry is commenced immediately the Sikar public should make their own inquiries with the help of prominent Congress leaders.

EVEREST UNCONQUERED

Once again the Everest has triumphed and the Tilman expedition has finally abandoned its attempts. This is the fifth unsuccessful attack on the highest peak in the world, but fortunately no fatal tragedy has occurred this time. The present expedition was carefully planned and equipped and most of its members had previous experience of climbing the Himalayas. The confident hopes of being the first to set their feet in those virgin regions, which were entertained by the members were shattered all of a sudden by the untimely and unexpected advent of the monsoon, and there was no other alternative but to bow before the elements. But obviously it is only a temporary retreat for human resolution is ultimately bound to surmount all natural difficulties howsoever formidable they may appear. That Mr. Tilman and his colleagues are themselves very optimistic in spite of their own reverse is obvious from their suggestion that an expedition should be arranged every year. Sooner, rather than later, Everest will be conquered.

KHAIRPUR MIR

If the United Press report from Karachi, and published elsewhere, is correct there is something seriously wrong about Khairpur and merits prompt attention on the part of the Sind Government. Immediately after his installation two years ago the Mir was taken out of Sind and has ever since been denied entry into his State. Even, so it is reported, his mother is not allowed to see him. Mr. Jamshed Mehta goes further and alleges persecution which is almost inhuman. "When", he says, "I was at Bangalore, I was given reliable information that the treatment meted out to the Mir Saheb was very cruel. I was told distinctly that any sane man would become mad with such treatment". In ordinary fairness to the Mir an immediate investigation into the allegations is necessary. And a public explanation is also necessary as to why he is being kept out of the State and away from his relatives.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The contortionist leads a double life.

The softer the road the harder it is to travel.

If you want a wedding cake dream, eat it before retiring.

Many a man's reputation depends on what isn't found out about him.

The nurse girl isn't a necromancer, but she is something of a soothsayer.

A girl's tongue is the arrow, there's a quiver in her voice and she soon finds a beau.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Says our Simla correspondent:

"When a year ago Sir Gokulchand Narang on the floor of the House asked the Assembly to defy that Sec. 85 of the Government of India Act, the very suggestion seemed to horrify both the Speaker and the Premier; but to-day Sir Sikandar was as enthusiastic as the leader of the Opposition himself in asserting the right to speak in the mother-tongue and began speaking in Hindustani himself."

* * *

According to Gandhiji it is possible for children between the ages of seven and fourteen to learn the "truth that all religions are the same in essentials, that we must love and respect other faiths as we respect our own....."

We confidently hope it is so that these children can teach the same truth to elders between the ages of forty and seventy.

* * *

Our "Realistic" Confreres

"There will be general agreement with Sir Robert Bell's decision not to accept the chairmanship of the Bombay Fire, Accident and Underwriters' Association."

"Times of India."

Et te Brute—now?

* * *

The Bombay Vocational Educational Inquiry Committee suggests that the Matriculation examination be abolished.

It is tragically sad to reflect how the blessings of life are invariably vouchsafed to us too late.

* * * *

Jawahar Hammers Down The Crux Of Indian Question Into British Heads

Press Headline.

His must be a very strong and heavy hammer, indeed, to be successful.

* * *

"Whatever the rights and wrongs of the Sikar dispute, the prolongation of "hostilities" between the two parties is in the interest of neither."

—Anglo-India.

Quite right. But the sentence should have been completed with the positive affirmative which the two negatives make.

* * *

An important economic and political non-aggression treaty has been initialled between France and Turkey.

Apropos of this there is—or at least ought to be—a rumour that Count Grandi burst upon Mr. Neville Chamberlain while the latter was going over the House of Commons proceedings relating to the Anglo-Turkish loan. The realistic British Premier gave the excited Count an enthusiastic hearing, heartily sympathised with Italian indignation and promised to protest to France against such an objectionable anti-Italian move.

* * *

Franco has proposed to Britain the establishment of a neutral port in Government Spain.

Mr. Chamberlain should jump at the proposal. It will make the task of Franco so much easier. He can then bomb the supplies in transit from the port on the open road.

And that's after all what's essentially wanted.

* * * *

But for a minor hitch—very minor—the British plan for the withdrawal of volunteers has reached a satisfactory settlement.

The hitch is that "Russia insists that sea control shall be re-established simultaneously with international land control of the Spanish frontiers."

You might trust these Russians to drop an inevitable fly in every ointment.

* * * *

You don't see the point?

Well the trouble is that sea-control will mean control over German and Italian ships supplying—er—food and other such innocent material to the Nationalists and over which the Republicans cannot exercise that effective check which Franco is doing over British ships for instance.

* * * *

A Tea Time Thought

"The people in this world can be divided into three classes—those who are worked to death, those who are worried to death, and those are bored to death."—Anon.

Punjab M. L. A Ordered To Quit Chamber

SEQUEL TO REPEATED INTERRUPTION

But Premier And Opposition Leader Intervene On Behalf Of Mukundlal Puri

SIMLA, July 6.

In the Punjab Legislative Assembly to-day during discussion of the Alienation of Land Amendment Bill, Mr. Mukundlal Puri was asked by the Chair to leave the Chamber following repeated interruptions by him, when another member was speaking.

Repeated Interruption

MR. PURI ROSE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS FOR GIVING PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS. THE CHAIR WARNED HIM THAT, IF HE ROSE AGAIN, HE WOULD BE ASKED TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.

Asked To Leave Chamber

BUT MR. PURI ROSE AGAIN AND HAD NOT FINISHED A SENTENCE WHEN THE SPEAKER ASKED HIM TO LEAVE THE CHAMBER. MR. PURI, THEREUPON, LEFT THE CHAMBER.

Incident Closed

Later, however, on the intervention of the Premier and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Puri, came in and explained that he had not intended to disobey the Chair. The Speaker accepted the explanation and the incident was considered closed.—A. P.

WORKERS WARNED AGAINST RIVAL UNIONS

B. P. T. U. C. To Approach Congress Executive To Clarify Its Position Regarding United T. U. C.

A meeting of the representatives of all the Trade Unions, affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, held at the Servants of India Society Hall, Girgaum Bombay on Wednesday, decided to gather more details about the institutions and activities of certain persons whose objects were alleged to be antagonistic to the interests of the working-class.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was in the chair.

CONGRESS AND RIVAL UNIONS

The following resolution was passed:

"That a statement be issued by the President and the Secretary of the B.P.T.U.C. drawing the attention of the working-class in Bombay to the attempt that is being made in some quarters to start a Trade Union (Bombay Kamgar Seva Sangh) in rivalry to the Unions affiliated to the workers united organisation, i.e. the Trade Union Congress, and asking them not to join such rival Unions. The statement should also contain the fact that the letters were being written to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, its Labour Sub-Committee, the Gandhi Seva Sangh, the B.P.C.C. its Labour Sub-Committee and also the Government of Bombay requesting them to declare and define their attitude towards such rival Unions and welcoming real co-operation from them with the T.U.C. and asking the Government of Bombay to declare whether public funds voted for social work among workers were allowed to be diverted for subsidising activities likely to create misunderstanding owing to Mr. B. J. Marathe's identification with the aforesaid Bombay Kamgar Seva Sangh."

Mr. Masani, in the course of his statement, referred to his resolution in the B.P.C.C. the previous day and said that Mr. S. K. Patil, its Secretary, had denied, in his otherwise "provocative speech" any identification of the Congress with such institutions and with their activities. He also pointed out that Mr. Mahadeshwar, secretary of the Congress labour sub-committee Bombay had given a similar reply and all that they could do at present was to rely on their statements.

CAWNPORE WORKERS CONGRATULATED

Mr. M. R. Masani, then moved the following resolution:

"The B.P.T.U.C. congratulates the textile workers of Cawnpore on the successful conclusion of the long-drawn struggle in the course of which they have maintained splendid solidarity and discipline. It also congratulates the U. P. Congress Committee and the Cawnpore Congress Committee in the assistance they have rendered to the strikers and also the Congress Government on its successful intervention in the dispute.

Mr. Mirajkar moved the following amendment:—

"This meeting regrets the attempt to dictate conditions to the Trade Union organization and hopes that the settlement arrived at, will preserve the freedom of the Union intact."

Mr. Masani accepted the amendment and the resolution, when put as a substantive proposition, was accepted by the House.

Another resolution for raising funds for the suffering people of China, in co-operation with the B.P.C.C. was passed at the meeting.

Naval Treaty Signed

Anglo-Soviet Protocol Over Tonnage Of War Ships

LONDON, July 6.

The protocol of the London Naval Treaty of 1936 was signed at the Foreign Office by the representatives of Great Britain and Russia.

The protocol is on identical lines to that completed last week by other signatories of the Treaty and provides an upper limit of 45,000 tons battleships, with gun calibre of 16 inches.—Reuter.

MORE DETENUS RELEASED

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The Government of Bengal have issued orders for the unconditional release of another batch of 21 detenus.—A. P.

SENTENCE ENHANCED

Hungarian Nazi Gets Three Years In High Court

BUDAPEST: July 6.

Following an appeal, the Budapest High Court has increased the sentence imposed by the lower Court on Mayor Szalasy, head of the Hungarian Nazis from ten months to three years' imprisonment.

Treating the case as a criminal offence, the High Court has also deprived Szalasy of his civil rights for five years.

M. Szalasy was sentenced on June 2 on charges of incitement through Press and activities aiming at upsetting the social order.—Reuter.

GOVT. PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN

No Foreign Experts For Inquiry Into Working Of X B Engines

SIMLA, July 6.

It is understood that in the course of to-day's proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee of Railways, a proposal was moved by Government that a Committee consisting of three experts from England and one from the Continent, should be appointed to enquire into X B Engines, as recommended by Sir John Thom.

It was explained that the proposal would cost one lakh. The Committee rejected the proposal by majority and it appears that certain alternative suggestions were made by some members. Eventually it is reported that Government announced that they would not press the proposal now and wanted time to reconsider it."—A. P.

INDIANS INVITED TO VICEREGAL PARTY

DURBAN, July 6.

A number of Indian guests including ladies attended the Governor-General's garden party.

This is the first occasion that Indians are invited to a Viceregal party and their brilliant costumes added a new colourful interest to the function.—Reuter.

SECRETARY OF RAO RAJA RELEASED

AJMER, July 6.

Mr. Sivaprasad, Private Secretary of Rao Raja Sikar, who was arrested yesterday at Phulera under Sec. 332 I.P.C. was brought to Ajmer this morning under police escort. He was suddenly released this noon by the Railway Magistrate, Ajmer.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" Mr. Shivaprasad said he was proceeding to Sikar to instruct the Rao Raja's counsel appearing before the Commission and in getting him arrested the Jaipur authorities had caused humiliation, beside hampering the work of presenting the Rao Raja's case before the Commission.—A. P.

SCEPTICISM WRIT LARGE

Non-intervention Agreement In Berlin Press

BERLIN: July 6.

Scepticism regarding the execution of the Non-Intervention Agreement is expressed in political quarters and the Press

"We had experience that the best agreements are torpedoed in 24 hours," declared a spokesman.

"The experience of the past decade has made us sceptical about international conferences, but we shall be happy if the Spanish conflict can be ended or, at least, localised."

The Press expresses similar views and declares that even under the most favourable circumstances the withdrawal can't be put in practice before autumn.—Reuter.

BRAHMAPUTRA FLOOD HAVOC

Over Seventy Square Miles Area Inundated: Crops Badly Damaged

MYMENSINGH, July 6.

An extensive area comprising about seventy square miles north of Mymensingh has been inundated by flood water of the river Brahmaputra.

Crops have been badly damaged and scarcity prevails.—United Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN KURIGRAM

RANGPUR, July 6.

A report has reached here that extensive tracts of land within Rowmari and Chilmari police stations under Kurigram Sub-division and the Eastern part of the district have been flooded by the Brahmaputra river.

Details of the area and population affected are not available.

The District Magistrate, the District Board Chairman and Health Officer proceeded to the affected area last evening for the purpose of watching situation and organising emergency measures of relief.

The District Engineer also proceeded to-day.—A. P.

FRENCH COURT'S 'NO' TO SPANISH GOVT.

Question Of Gold Bullion Of Bank Of Spain Postponed For Year

PARIS, July 6.

The Spanish Government failed to secure immediate surrender of seven and a half million sterling gold bullion. The property of the Bank of Spain at present deposited in the Bank of France, as a result of judgment delivered by the First Chamber of the Paris Appeal Court.

The President declared that the case was outside the Court's competence and was too delicate for a summary jurisdiction. He ordered it to be referred to a Civil Tribunal, which means a year's delay.

REBELS OPPOSE

The Government's application was opposed by the Nationalist administration, who claimed that the gold was the exclusive property of the Bank of Spain and not of the Republican Government, who possessed no right to dispose of the Nation's wealth.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS ON NON-INTERVENTION PLAN

PARIS, July 6.

The adoption of the non-Intervention plan received only lukewarm reception from the Press.

The rightwing "Epoque" recognises the step taken towards easing the international situation but says that it would be wrong to think that the Spanish war does not hold more surprises. Volunteers have not left, peninsular supplies for both sides have not stopped and bombardments are not ended.

"Loeuvre" says that the plan cannot be applied to give appreciable results before Christmas and even that is an optimistic forecast. Italy will have to wait till then for the enforcement of the Anglo-Italian Agreement and General Franco for belligerent rights.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT ON WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS

Sea Control By Stages: Land Control As Soon As Plan Is Put Into Effect

LONDON, July 5.

It is understood that a plenary meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee has reached a unanimous agreement on all points in the British plan for the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain subject to the acceptance by the Soviet delegate being endorsed by Moscow.

It is reported that Russia insists that sea control should be re-established simultaneously with international land control of the Spanish frontiers.

The Committee requested the British Government immediately to transmit the plan to both sides in Spain and the plan is being dispatched to-morrow morning. Consequent on the decision Britain, France, Germany and Italy have paid the International Board 12,500 sterling each to enable preparatory work to be undertaken.

Lord Halifax presiding at the meeting strikingly paid tribute to Lord Plymouth's Chairmanship and said it was largely due to his patience, tact and perseverance that the plan had reached the present stage.

The paragraph dealing with the imposition of control was redrafted at the suggestion of the Soviet representative whose aim was to ensure that the plan should come into operation in such a way as to maintain equivalence between observation by land and sea.

The Soviet representative accepted the redrafted paragraph subject to its approval by his Government.

It is understood that for financial reasons sea control must come into operation by stages while land control comes into full operation as soon as the plan is put into effect.—Reuter.

Four Killed 20 Injured

MADRID, July 6.

Four were killed and 20 injured in a rebel air raid on Almenara near Sagunto when 150 bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

Rebel Success On Teruel Front

Gains claimed by the rebels as a result of the offensive in the Teruel front include eight Republican Brigades wiped out. 2,000 prisoners taken and over hundred square miles of territory conquered.—Reuter.

SCOTTSBORO NEGRO SAVED FROM GALLOWS

Five Negroes Serving Long Terms To Pray For Pardon

MONTGOMERY, July 6.

The death sentence on Clarence Norris, the only Scottsboro boy awaiting death has been commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor of Alabama.

From the nine Scottsboro Negroes originally charged with assaulting White women in a train in 1931, four are now free and five serving long sentences intend to ask for pardons.—Reuter.

ROSITA FORBES IN COURT

Claims Rs. 3,000 From Orientourist: Court Awards £30

LONDON, July 5.

A three months tour of India for which guests were to pay Orientourist 75 guineas each was the subject of an action by Mrs. Rosita Forbes against Orientourist in Clerkenwell County Court.

Mrs. Forbes claimed the equivalent of Rs. 3,000 under an agreement made in Calcutta last March.

It was stated in the court that Mrs. Forbes acted as hostess to what was described as "superluxury tour of India of ruling princes", it was advertised on the basis that subscribers would spend their time as the guests of ruling princes and see India as no tourists had ever done. These prospects were not fulfilled and the tour was a complete fiasco.

Mrs. Forbes was anxious to leave the tour on arrival in Calcutta and an agreement was signed which the defence submitted was procured by fraudulent representation. Devaprasad Basu, Director, Orientourist, said if he had not been threatened with publicity he would not have signed the agreement.

Judge Earengey delivered judgment in favour of plaintiff and £30 for tickets between Genoa and London.—Reuter.

7 MEMEL GERMANS SENTENCED

MEMEL July 6.

The Military Commander has sentenced seven Memel Germans to terms ranging between two and 12 months in connection with the rioting which occurred on June 29. Six more will be charged before the military court.—Reuter.

France Satisfied

PARIS, July 6.

The greatest satisfaction is expressed in authoritative circles at the Non-Intervention Agreement.

The result is described as extremely important and reflecting the great honour of Lord Plymouth and the British Government.—Reuter.

No Break In Indo-British Trade Talks

HOPE OF SETTLEMENT

Zafrullah To Fly Back To India To Consult Simla By End Of Month

LONDON: July 6.

Statements in the British Press and elsewhere in respect of the Indo-British Trade Negotiations have given rise to the impression that Sir Md. Zafrullah Khan and the Board of Trade were finding their respective view-points so far apart that even a draft agreement was very far from being in sight.

Optimistic Outlook

A Board of Trade spokesman told Reuter this afternoon that THE NEGOTIATIONS ARE PROCEEDING NORMALLY AND THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF ANY SPECIAL HITCH OR DIFFICULTY; and added that, WHILE NO DEFINITE STATEMENT COULD BE MADE AT PRESENT, IT WAS HOPED, AT LEAST, TO DISPOSE OF THE MAJOR POINTS SATISFACTORILY BEFORE SIR MD. ZAFRULLAH KHAN LEAVES FOR INDIA TOWARDS THE END OF THIS MONTH.

REAL PROGRESS

The statement indicates that very real progress was made in bridging the gap between the Indian and British Views on cotton, which the Lancashire Delegation and the Indian Non-official Advisers failed to bridge in Simla.

Zafrullah To Fly To India

PROBABLY SIR MOHAMED ZAFRULLAH KHAN AND MR. N. R. PILLAI WILL FLY BACK TO INDIA TO ATTEND THE ASSEMBLY SESSION, THAT THERE MIGHT BE FURTHER CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN NON-OFFICIAL ADVISERS AND BOTH SIR MOHAMED ZAFRULLAH KHAN AND MR. PILLAI WILL RETURN TO CONTINUE THE TALKS WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE LATER IN THE YEAR.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

Full Effect To Be Given After Settlement Of Spanish Question

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Davidson the Prime Minister said that Government had repeatedly stated that they were not in a position to give full effect to the Anglo-Italian Agreement, which was not made subject to ratification until they could regard the Spanish question as settled, but at the same time they were anxious to see the agreement come into force at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Davidson asked if Mr. Chamberlain thought that the proceedings of the Non-Intervention Committee had now reached a state that a definite date could be fixed and if the fixing of the date would hasten the withdrawal of troops, so that the Agreement could come into operation.

Mr. Chamberlain replied in the negative.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE TALKS

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Contrary to recent understandings here that the Anglo-American trade negotiators might suspend activities through August and try again to formulate a treaty, it is now understood, that both sides are striving hard to reach an agreement by the end of July.

According to a well-informed spokesman, "we are driving full steam ahead and not thinking about adjournment but concentrating on reaching an agreement. It will be time enough to speak of an adjournment if we fail but we do not look for failure."

While the assertion is not made that the goal would be reached by the end of this month, a feeling of restrained optimism is now discernible on both sides.—Reuter.

"MERE DRAFTING AMENDMENTS"

Lords Approve "Three Orders"

LONDON, July 6.

On a motion of Lord Zetland the House of Lords approved without discussion the three orders moved in the House of Commons on July 1.

Lord Zetland explained that the orders raised no question of principle but merely corrected certain errors which had crept into the existing orders.—Reuter.

(The three "orders" referred to above are simply drafting amendments to the Governments of India and Burma Acts moved on July 1 by the Under Secretary of State for India and Burma.).

TAGORE BACK AT SANTINIKETAN

SANTINIKETAN, July 6.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore returned to the Ashram last evening from Kalimpong where he had gone to recoup his health. The poet looked much improved in health.—United Press.

RED SHIRTS WIN WITH NON-VIOLENCE

Attacked By Muslim Leaguers: Address Meeting Convened By Opponents

HARIPUR (Hazara) N.-W. F. P., July 6.

The profession of non-violence was put to a severe test yesterday in a by-election skirmish, which took place when a troop of Red Shirt volunteers were severely belaboured by sympathisers of the Muslim League.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS ATTACK.

It is reported that the Red Shirt Volunteers were going towards Ghazi, an important centre of the constituency, headed by Mr. Ghulam Mohomed Khan, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, when they came upon a Muslim League meeting, which was being held on the roadside, near Torbela Police Station.

It is alleged that Muslim League supporters who were armed fell upon the Red Shirt Volunteers with knives and batons in the very presence, it is said, of Moulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, leader of the Opposition in the N.-W. F.P. Legislative Assembly.

CREED OF NON-VIOLENCE.

The Congress President exhorted his volunteers to keep non-violent, reminding them of the three days' fast which the Frontier Gandhi had to undergo to expiate for the sin of some Red Shirt volunteers, when on a previous occasion they fell from their ideal of Non-Violence.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was ailing, he said, and another three days' fast in his present state of health would be extremely risky.

RED SHIRTS WOUNDED.

Three Red Shirt volunteers are said to have received knife wounds and a few more received injuries from stones hurled at them.

This incident has greatly alienated the sympathies of the constituents of Torbela for the Muslim League.

AFTER THIS INCIDENT THE RED SHIRTS ADDRESSED THE SAME MEETING, EXPLAINING TO THEM THE IDEOLOGY OF THE CONGRESS.—United Press.

ARE YOU BLIND?

YES, you are no better than a blind man.

What do you know of the mysteries of the married life? What do you know of the conjugal bliss? What do you know about married love? You know nothing. But if you want to know, apply:—

THE SEXOLOGICAL SERVICE,
P. O. Box No. 414, BOMBAY.

Perpetuating Memory Of Departed Great

TWO BOMBAY'S ROADS RE-NAMED

Typhoid Problem Baffles City Fathers

FOUR ROADS WERE RE-NAMED ON WEDNESDAY BY THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TWO ROADS, HOWEVER, RAISED SOME DEBATE WHETHER IT WAS A FITTING TRIBUTE TO THE PERSONS AFTER WHOM THE ROADS WERE NAMED.

The House also discussed the question of Typhoid, which prevails in the City, but none, including the members of medical profession, could ascertain its cause and the matter was, therefore, talked out.

DONGRI STREET.

On the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Jethmal Narandas, Chairman of the Works Committee moved that the portion of Dongri Street from Carnac Road to Bhandari Street being re-named as 'Madhavrao Rokde Street, and (2) the portion beyond Bhandari Street up to Chinchbunder Road being re-named as 'Narsi Natha Street' it being understood that the remaining portion of the street will continue to be called Dongri Street.

That sanction be given to the public street known as "Garden Lane" off Sandhurst Road being re-named as "Dr. Bhajekar Street."

That "New Sewree Road" be re-named as "Tokersey Jivraj Road" and a portion of Lady Jamshedji Road and Ranade Road be re-named as "D. L. Vaidya Road."

TOKERSEY JIVRAJ ROAD?

The House agreed to the proposal to re-name the first two roads but when the question of re-naming "Tokersey Jivraj Road" came Dr. E. Moses said when he was the Mayor last year, some people came to him and requested him to agree to the proposal to re-name the Sewree Road as Tokersey Jivraj Road but he refused to do so and advised them to give a plot of land at Sewree as play ground to perpetuate the name of Tokersey Jivraj or to erect a building for Primary School after his name. Now the proposal had come to give the name to the road as Tokersey Jivraj Road and the men who had promised to give effect to his suggestion had not done so. He therefore moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the Works Committee.

Dr. A. J. Collaco seconded the amendment and said it would be better to give numbers to the roads and streets as No. One Road, No. Two Road and so forth rather than give names to perpetuate some body's memory who are unknown to the city.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani supported Dr. Moses and said unless a citizen had done some signal service to the city or the corporation, his name should not be given to a road or street.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said Tokersey Jivraj was well-known as a friend of Hindus and Muslims and no one did more for the unity of these two communities than he did.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha also supported Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

The amendment was put to vote and was declared lost. The original proposition was carried.

D. L. VAIDYA ROAD?

Likewise when the proposal to re-name a portion of Lady Jamshedji Road and Ranade Road as "D. L. Vaidya Road" came, Dr. M. C. Javle, said some time ago this proposition was thrown out by the Corporation. He was surprised that again it had come before the House. He moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the Works Committee. The amendment was however lost and the original proposition was carried.

THAT OFFENSIVE SMELL.

Mr. Jethmul Narandas then moved for the approval of the Works Committee report when Dr. J. N. Choksey drew attention of the House to a letter from Messrs. Smeetham Byrne and Lambert, solicitors on behalf of their clients Messrs. Jehangir D. Belgaumwala and others, residents of Dadar, complaining about offensive smell emanating from the Sludge Purification Plant and observing that their clients, some of whom are owners of properties and all are residents of the locality feel that the Corporation has been allowed sufficient time to carry out their obligations towards them and that if they (the petitioners) find that no steps are being taken to redress their grievance, they would be compelled to take recourse to a court of law; that the nuisance causes irritation in throats and the inflammation of tonsils has become a common complaint amongst the residents of Dadar:

Mr. Muncherji E. Joshi also observed that something should be done to mitigate the nuisance, otherwise the parties will go to the law court for redress.

The question was sent to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

CITY'S HEALTH

Dr. A. J. Collaco then drew attention of the House to the very unsatisfactory state of the city's health as stated in the first quarterly report of the Executive Health Officer. Typhoid was raging in the city and no one could ascertain its cause. The theory of bad water was set aside. Likewise, it was also ascertained that milk was not the cause. There was a probability that fly may be the cause but no one could say with certainty the cause of typhoid in the city.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta also said the state of health in the first quarter was very unsatisfactory and he hoped that next quarterly report would give better account.

Sir C. J. Cursetji said unless there was a scientific proof, it was very difficult to ascertain the cause of typhoid. He appreciated the fact the Health Department was doing its best to combat the disease.

Mr. H. A. Lalji agreed with Dr. Cursetji and pointed out that typhoid was raging first in the suburbs and more than a lakh of people from the suburbs came to Bombay every day. Then the poverty of the people may be also one of the causes.

The quarterly report of the Executive Health Officer was recorded. The House adjourned till to-day.

STANDARDISATION OF WAGES

Madras Govt. Invites Views Of Commercial Bodies

MADRAS, July 6.

It is understood the Government of Madras have issued a circular to all commercial bodies in this Presidency inviting their views on the question of standardisation of wages and other questions, arising out of the recommendations of Coimbatore Textile Labour Inquiry report, so that their views might be helpful to the Labour Commissioner in formulating his recommendations to the Government.—A.P.

POSED AS DETECTIVE AND GOT ARRESTED

JUBBULPORE, July 5.

C. J. Damoy, who is alleged to have posed as a private detective of the United Provinces C.I.D., has been arrested by the local police and remanded to jail custody pending investigations.

Damoy called on, it is alleged, Mr. G. W. Benton, District Superintendent of Police, and informed him that he had come here from the United Provinces to investigate a case of kidnapping.

Later he called, it is further alleged, on Mr. P. G. Braye, Deputy Commissioner, and informed him that he had run short of cash and requested him to pay his train fare to return to Allahabad.

In the meantime the District Superintendent of Police instituted inquiries as the result of which Damoy was arrested under Section 55/109 Cr. P.C.

On a personal search, a toy revolver is stated to have been found in his possession.—United Press.

A notorious dacoit, named Tara, who was wanted in connection with two murders and several dacoities and for whose arrest a reward had been announced, was shot dead on Monday last in an encounter with the police near the village of Dhandar, 15 miles from Moga.—United Press.

S. O. S. To Viceroy

Marwari Association's Demand For Inquiry Into Sikar Firing

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Mr. Baijnath Bajoria, M.L.A., (Central), President to the Marwari Association, has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy, Secretary to the Government of India in the Political Department, the Resident of Rajputana State, the Prime Minister of Jaipur State, and the Resident of Jaipur State:—

"Marwari Association greatly perturbed to learn Jaipur police firing on Sikar subjects, resulting in numerous casualties. Respectfully pray immediate intervention and control of grave situation by peaceful method avoiding bloodshed. Also urge impartial enquiry."—United Press.

IS IT BLOCKADE OF SIKAR?

Jaipur Police Alleged To Have Stopped Import Of Food Stuffs

SIKAR, July 6.

The Public Committee, Sikar, wires: —

The Rao Raja's Private Secretary could not go to the station to receive Lt.-Col. Gillan according Rao Raja's instructions from Abu as Jaipur police did not allow him to do so. Rao Raja's private staff detailed for duty from Abu for making arrangements for Lt.-Col. Gillan's stay was also arrested at the station. Kalyan Nivas, Debipura, palace, Rao Raja's private residence, where the Rao Raja had arranged Gillan Commission's stay, was beseiged by Jaipur police. Rao Raja's private servants could not get food stuffs for two days past.

Sixteen deaths took place yesterday in the hospital from amongst the victims of the Monday's firing.

HARTAL CONTINUES

Voluntary 'hartal' continues.

Beating of arrested persons is reported.

Yesterday a telegraph signaller was also beaten at the station. The Superintendent of the Post Office protested to the Inspector-General of Police, who has expressed regret.

Public are determined to defend Sikar fort at any cost. Thirty thousand population including women and children, are faced with starvation as import of foodstuffs is stopped. Jaipur is making capital out of the incident of an airshot near the Post Office. The Superintendent of the Post Office exchanged correspondence with and paid a visit to the Public Committee's Office inside the Fort and convinced of the unreality of the incident and non-aggressiveness of public and goodwill towards the Post and Telegraph staff, he assured the public that Jaipur would not be allowed to send forces to the Post Office side as it may cause provocation

SIKAR OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL

City Deserted: Gates Closed Again

SIKAR, July 5.

The night passed off peacefully after a frightful evening. Sikar now presents a desolated appearance. The road leading to the town are conspicuous by the absence of the means of transport. People are panicky and city gates are closed and complete hartal is being observed inside the town.

Three more injured succumbed to their injuries, making the total on the "rebel" side 14. Eighty-one prisoners were conveyed to Jaipur last night by a special train. In the morning the post mortem and burial of yesterday's victims took place.

The funeral procession of the police constable killed yesterday was attended by Jaipur and Sikar officials. A guard of honour was furnished by the Jaipur police and the police band played the funeral march.

The Gillan Commission arrived here this afternoon.—A.P

Congress Help In Cholera Epidemic

JUBBULPORE, July 5.

The Town Congress Committee has appointed a sub-committee for distributing mixture among the cholera patients and attending to them. The sub-committee has opened five centres in the town to facilitate their work.—United Press.

Teacher Must Set Example

Mahatma On Place Of Religious Instruction In Wardha Scheme

WARDHA, July 6.

The delegates to the fortnight's training course organised by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh (All-India Education Board) met Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon and placed their viewpoints and difficulties before him.

The most important of all the problems placed before Gandhiji for solution was the place of religious instruction in the Wardha scheme of education.

To a question as to what the place of religious instruction in the Wardha education, scheme should be, Gandhiji answered: "We have left out the teaching of religions from the Wardha scheme of education, because we are afraid that religion as they are taught and practised to-day lead to conflict rather than unity. But on the other hand, I hold that the truths that are common to all religions can and should be taught to all children. These truths cannot be taught through words or through books. The children can learn these truths only through the daily life of the teacher. If the teacher himself lives upto the tenets of truth and justice, then alone can the children learn that truth and justice are the basis of all religions."

Asked whether it is possible to teach children between the ages of seven and fourteen, equal respect for all religions, Mahatmaji said: "Yes, I think so. The truth that all religions are the same in essentials, that we must love and respect others' faiths as we respect our own, is a very simple truth and can easily be understood and practised by children of seven. But of course, the first essential is that the teacher must have this faith himself."—United Press.

KHER AND GILDER FOR PANDHARPUR

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister accompanied by the Hon'ble Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister of Health will visit Pandharpur to-day (Thursday) and will return to Poona to-morrow (Friday).

Kipling Scholarship For Multan Youth

A Simla Press Communique states:—

The scholarship for 1938, offered by the Council of the Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund for a boy from India and Burma for study at the Imperial Service College, Windsor, has been awarded to Master Krishan Kumar Khanna son of Dr. K. C. Khanna, Inspector of Schools, Multan, Punjab.

THE TENANCY BILL

(Continued from Page 6)

chased bullocks and have begun to profess that they are cultivating the land themselves. The effect of all these subterfuges will be to the disadvantage of the peasant-cultivator. In spite of these disadvantages, it must be admitted that the cultivator will be better off after the Tenancy Bill is passed. But before framing the Bill we must see that in making some people happy, we are not making an equal number miserable depriving them of their meagre sole or suplementary incomes.

A Possibility.

Then there is another question to be considered in this behalf. Supposing that we declare a particular tenant as the permanant tenant of the land and thus hand over the possession of the land to the tenant and entitle the owner only to the rent there might come a time within the next ten years when the present land-lord will be ready and forced to become an actual cultivator while the family of the present tenant will discard agriculture for a more easy profession, what is to be done with the land? Will it go back to the previous owner automatically? Or suppose the present land-lord wants to become a cultivator even when his permanant tenant also remains a cultivator, will the land-lord get back his land? All these are questions which will have to be answered by the bill.

It is very difficult to offer any definite suggestions at this stage; but one can be sure that some 'via-media' will be found where the bill will save the peasants from the exactions of land-lords without affecting the smaller fry who are so unfortunate as to be called land-lords.

Congress Cabinet Meeting Postponed

Sequel To Sudden Illness Of Subhas Bose

Owing to the indisposition of the Congress President, the meeting of the Congress Working Committee will not now take place on July 9 at Wardha. It is not expected to meet till after the 15th of this month.

Mr Subhas Chandra Bose sent the following telegram to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: "Down with influenza. Doctors advise one week's postponement of departure to Wardha. Wire opinion regarding date of Working Committee meeting—SUBHAS BOSE"

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has sent the following reply:"Regret your indisposition. Fix date convenient to you—VALLABHBHAI."

An official announcement about the date of the meeting is expected within a day or two.—A. P.

Satyamurthi On Way To Prevent Socialism

Taxing Of The Rich To Serve The Poor More

MADRAS. July 4.

"We hear on all sides cries about socialism. I am not a socialist. I trust I shall never become one. I am content to be a Congressman; but let me tell my friends that in our country unless our Government deliberately adopts a policy of taxing the rich more in order to serve the poor more, nobody can stand against the onrush of socialism in this country. Our poverty and hunger are so great and our wants so many that we dare not permit a few rich men and women live in ease while the millions of our countrymen walk the streets of villages hungry, naked and with nothing to look forward."

Thus observed Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M. L. A. (Central), addressing a meeting held here under the auspices of the Young Men's Indian Association on "Towards the city beautiful."

Continuing the speaker said: "We have yet to develop a high civic sense in our average citizen. I know with my long experience of public life and civic Government, though not of political Government, that in all Governments, even in the Congress Government, there is the inevitable delay which sometimes irritates us; and red tape is an institution which has not died in spite of our best endeavour."

Continuing Mr. Satyamurthi referred to Municipal elections and said that he would plead to the Government of Madras for immediate introduction of adult franchise in the city. Every man and woman above 18 or 21 years of age, he said, should have the right to vote.—United Press.

TANDON TO RESIGN?

Sequel To Hostile Criticism

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

It is reported that Babu Purushottamdas Tandon is thinking of resigning the post of Speakership of the U. P. Assembly in view of the hostile criticism of his action in remaining active Congress member while holding the office of Speaker.

Mr. Tandon who has gone to Wardha may utilize the opportunity to discuss the question with Gandhiji and seek his advice. It is believed that Tandon may be persuaded to continue in office till the passage of the Tenancy Bill which is coming up this month before Assembly.

DARBAR GOPALDAS TO CONTEST SEAT FOR KAIRA DIST. BOARD?

(From A Correspondent.)

NARSANDA, July 5.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Chotalal A. Vyas will work temporarily as the President of Kaira District Local Board.

It is reported that Darbar Gopaldas Desai, the President of the Kaira District Congress Committee has consented to stand for election from the Matar taluka. Darbar Gopaldas Desai, if returned, will thereafter be elected as the President of the Board.

"PAY YOUR RENT TO LANDLORDS" CAMPAIGN

PATNA, July 5.

The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga, it is understood, has sent a letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad urging the desirability of starting propaganda among the tenants to persuade them to pay their rents to the landlords.

He suggests that it is essentially necessary that the Congress Committees should direct their attentions to it and impress upon the tenantry the necessity of paying rent regularly to the landlords.

It is further understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad is in communication with the Prime Minister on this subject.—United Press.

CONGRESS-ZAMINDAR CONTEST

LUCKNOW, July 6.

The U. P. Assembly by-election for the Fyzabad General Rural constituency which was contested by Srin Ratan Shukhla (Congress) Thakur Surajpalsingh (Hindu Sabha) for which polling took place yesterday, was fought mainly on Congress versus Zamindar issue.

The proposed Tenancy Bill provided a convenient ground for canvassing support.

It is estimated that only 45 percent. of the votes were polled on account of inclement weather.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORK IN AJMER

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, (By Mail).

Mr. Balkrishna Garg, Secretary of the Ajmer-Merwara P. C. C. returned to-day after his tour of Nasirabad, Kekri and Deoli villages in the Ajmer District. Through his efforts primary Congress Committees have been established at Hatundi, Nasirabad and Deoli, their secretaries being Messrs. Sevadas, Harischandra Pravasi and Rajendra Kumar Ajeya respectively.

In a meeting of the four-anna members of the primary Congress Committee, Kekri, new office-bearers were elected, viz. Sjt. Jaithmal Chaudhary, President, Mr. Indra Dutt Swadhin, Secretary and 5 other members to form the personnel of the Executive.

ENSUING CONGRESS SESSION

Reception Committee Enrolment Plans

JUBBULPORE, July 6.

In order to chalk out a programme of work in connection with the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress, a meeting of the Jubbulpore District Congress Committee was held here.

The Committee decided to call upon all its members to enrol at least five members each, from their mandals for the Reception Committee. All Congress members of local boards, district councils and municipalities within the district were also enjoined upon to enrol five members each while the Congress M. L. A.'s were asked to enrol 25 members each.—United Press.

SUBHAS GETS REST DURING DAY

Working Committee Likely To Meet On July 16

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The condition of Mr. Subhas Bose is much the same as yesterday. He is having slight temperature and has got pain all over the body. He is on liquid diet. Doctors think that he requires about one week's rest.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who arrived here this morning from Patna will meet Mr. Bose this afternoon and fix the date of the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee in consultation with him.

Mr. Bose has told a "United Press" representative that the Working Committee is likely to meet on or about July 16.—United Press.

The following bulletin on the health of Mr. Subhas Candra Bose was issued to the Associated Press at 9-30 p.m. to-night:—

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was able to get some rest during the day and felt less exhaustion.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

There is no increase in the fever or other symptoms of influenza and, therefore, there is no great anxiety at the moment.

AVOID INTERVIEWS

Nervous depression and weakness still persist and it seems that it will take many days more for marked improvement to be recorded. Interviews are still best avoided for the next week or so. It is again to be regretted that quite a number of interviews took place to-day.—A. P.

C. P. CABINET PORTFOLIOS

Joint Parliamentary Board To Consider Changes

NAGPUR, July 6.

It is reliably understood that the Nag-Vidarbha-Koshal Joint Parliamentary Board will meet at Wardha on July 8 when the question of effecting changes in the portfolios of the C. P. Ministers will be considered.—United Press.

POLICE AND PUBLIC IN C. P.

Govt. To Issue Instructions About Relations

NAGPUR, July 6.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Central Provinces and Berar Government will soon issue a communique giving instructions to the members of the police force as to how they should behave with the public.

The communique will remind the police that the province is today governed by a democratic government with the aid of elected representatives of the people and impresses upon them the need of adjusting their attitude towards the public, to the changed conditions.

At the same time Government appeal to the public to regard policemen as their own servants and extend all co-operation in discharge of their duties.—United Press.

HINDUSTANI SHORTHAND

WARDHAGANJ, July 6.

The Hindusthani Shorthand Conference of which Kaka-saheb Kalelkar is president met to-day, when Mr. Sunit Kumar Chatterji, the Hon. Mr. Tandon and Mr. Shriman Narayan Agarwal (Convener) were present for discussing and examining various Indian shorthand systems with a view to make a comparative study for reaching a final decision about the system.—United Press.

Discussion Postponed Due To Subhas' Illness

CALCUTTA, July 6.

In view of the indisposition of Mr. S. C. Bose, the second meeting which was fixed for this evening between him and Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal, further to discuss the question of release of detenus and political prisoners, has been postponed.

On inquiry this morning the "Associated Press" learns that the improvement in the conditions of Mr. Bose is maintained.—A. P.

KISAN WORKERS' ENTRY IN BARODA STATE BANNED

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, (By Mail.)

Mr. Pangarkar, Secretary, Gujarat Kisan Sabha was served with an order by the District Magistrate, Navsari (Baroda) prohibiting him to enter in the State.

ENJOY!
The pleasures of eating without suffering from a tyrannical stomach afterwards!
BiSoDoL, the modernantacid, quickly relieves stomach disorders due to acidity.
BiSoDoL
No. 321
DON'T BE AFRAID TO SMILE!...USE
Odol
TOOTHPASTE

Futile Terrorism On Frontier Pathans

Abdul Quaiyum Condemns Police Bombing In Letter To "Manchester Guardian"

MANCHESTER, (By Air Mail.) "Police Bombing" on the North-West Frontier is strongly criticised by Mr. Abdul Quaiyum, a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian"

"The excuse of the British authorities," he writes, "is that air bombing tends to bring to a speedy end a campaign which might otherwise result in considerable loss of life and money.

"My talks with tribesmen have convinced me however, that resort to air action has for its object the terrorising of the tribesmen into submission

"It is asserted that previous warning of bombing is given by the dropping of leaflets. But these leaflets are scattered far and wide, and even if a few reach the villages marked for a bombing there are very few who can read or write, and these notices fail to serve the purpose of a warning.

"Then follows the destruction of huts and mosques and often the slaughter of innocent women and children and aged non-combatants who have absolutely nothing to do with actual fighting.

FUTILE TERRORISM.

"British authorities have yet to realise that nothing in the world can terrorise a Pathan into submission. These acts of vandalism and destruction only result in embittering his feelings and strengthening his determination to fight to a finish.

"The destruction of mosques has sent a wave of indignation not only through the settled districts of the frontier, but even throughout Afghanistan and beyond. One of the most important factors which have led an overwhelming majority of Moslems in the Frontier Province into the Congress movement is action from the air against their co-religionists in the tribal belt. We constitute one big unit, with identity of language, race and religion."

The tribesmen, Mr. Quaiyum asserts, are defenceless against bombing aeroplanes.

"The tribal belt," he declares, "is a part of the Indian Empire and air raids against these people, which means bombing open towns and defenceless villages, are indefensible both in law and morality."

"A MILITARY LUXURY."

In another letter to the same paper Mr. Patrick Lacey says that from his experience, civilian officials and senior army officers in India were against Mr. Chamberlain's arguments, as declared in the House of Commons.

"Nearly everything he said in excuse for the practice was fair and true," states Mr. Lacey, "but in effect he was preferring a military luxury to the chance—slight but not less valuable—of setting some small example of wisdom and restraint at a moment when it is needed most badly."

Declaring that the Socialist Government of 1929 was no less to blame in the matter of bombing than the present National Government, he continues:—

"Bombing raids on the Indian frontier are so easy and the restrictive rules have so palliated them that they are sometimes resorted to where nobody would have bothered to send a ground expedition before the days of Military aviation."

That this policy has failed, Mr. Lacey, asserts, is proved by the fact that "punitive expeditions on the ground have been as frequent in the last eight years as in the first 15 of the present century."

"Perhaps we could settle the problem once for all by unrestricted air action on the European model," he concludes. "But it would not enhance our moral prestige, and the practical advantage it might bring us in India could scarcely surpass the merits of a positive lead for the drastic restriction of bombing everywhere."

In a leading article on the question the "Manchester Guardian" asks whether, even admitting that air raids are cheaper, easier and more humane than the old method of punitive expeditions, either is really necessary.

"British policy on the North-West Frontier must on the whole be pronounced a failure," it is stated.

"Certainly neither the practice of police bombing nor the policy behind it has been so successful that the Government should hesitate to abandon the one or the other for the sake of a greater good."

The recent Government order to admit Harijan girls to the Municipal primary schools in Godhra has incurred the displeasure of caste Hindus, who are removing their girls from the schools. Propaganda protesting against the measure has also been started, mainly by Sanatanists.

JUST BEFORE RETIRING

Be sure you have a cup of Bovril just before retiring at night. Millions of people do this all over the World.

It assists the processes of Nature in restoring bodily energy and induces sleep. That is why Doctors in every part of the World have recommended Bovril for close on 50 years.

LAST THING AT NIGHT— DRINK

BOVRIL

JEW INVENTS REMARKABLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

An expelled Socialist Jew from Berlin is responsible for the invention of a new type of anti-aircraft gun, which may revolutionise aerial warfare. It is stated that this is perhaps the first gun, which gives a reasonable chance of good defence against aerial bombing.

The range of this new gun is at least a mile beyond the practicable flying height of any known modern bomber. Its shell-calibre is between six and seven inches. Its special point, however, is that even if the shells do not register direct hits, they will create such atmospherics as will bring down any machines within one-eighth mile of these zones.

The history of the gun and its inventor must read as grim irony to the Directors of the Berlin War Office. The inventor, prior to his expulsion, was negotiating with the proper authorities in Berlin for the sale of the gun and the safeguarding of his personal right. Soon after the rise of Hitler to Power, he received what amounted to Virtual expulsion order from the Gestapo. Soon after he had crossed the German Frontier, the Nazi Air Ministry sent frantic notes to the frontier police to stop him at any cost. He however, managed to escape.—United Press.

CONFERENCE OF ACTION FOR PEACE

Measures Against Bombardment Of Open Towns To Be Considered

PARIS, (By Air Mail)

The biggest Conference of action for peace ever held on an international scale anywhere in the world is to take place here on July 18 and 19.

The Conference will consider the following questions:—

Effective popular action against the bombardment of open towns and the setting up of a permanent international commission of inquiry;

The establishment of a centre from which an unending supply of food can be sent to the Spanish people; and

Popular action for peace on the basis of the principles of the League of Nations, with particular reference to Spain, China and Czechoslovakia.

Representatives of Trade Union organisations, ex-service men, co-operatives, peasant associations, religious bodies and political parties and groups, together with the League of Nations groups, will attend the Conference.—United Press.

FRANCE PREPARING TO WELCOME ENGLISH KING

Decorations Almost Complete

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

Every day lorry loads of handsome furniture are taken into the Quai d'Orsay in preparation for the Royal visit to Paris.

Decorations are almost complete and some 10,000 square yards of walls have been repainted.

Paris itself will put on its best appearance; for the decoration of the city the Chamber has just voted £ 130,000. Flood-lighting will be the big feature of the street gaiety.

It is now certain that the two Princess will not accompany their parents on the visit.

French school-girls are sending the Princesses two lifesize dolls and miniature motor-cars. Dealightful gifts will do much to assuage the disappointment of Elizabeth and Margaret.

Because of the troubled international situation more than customary precautions are being taken to safeguard the visitors.

All people living or working on the processions's routes have been interrogated at least three times. They had had to give their occupations, ages and names of their employers. Foreigners living with French people have been checked up by reference to London. Their French hosts have to stand guarantee for their good behaviour.

All workmen engaged in renovating the Royal Opera House for a Royal Command performance will have to spend all one night in the building behind locked doors so that nobody can be smuggled into the building during the work.

At the express wish of the Queen the Paris mannequins, midinettes, and other workers in the dress-making business will be given a point of advantage in the Champs-Elysees to see the State procession.—United Press.

CITY OF LOVELY GIRLS BUT TOO FEW MEN

Reputed to be the most beautiful girl in the British Isles, nearly all of them possessing the charms of the traditional Irish colleen—blue eyes and auburn hair—but despite their beauty Londonderry girls find it almost impossible to "get a man."

This is because in Londonderry the female population outnumbers the male element by several thousands.

"We would be glad to get acquainted with cross-Channel visitors", said a Londonderry girl.

"We fear thousands of us can never marry—owing to the fact that men are so scarce in Londonderry—and we would be wives that any man might be proud of.

"Unless we try to make capital out of our beauty", she concluded, "we will certainly be 'left on the shelf'!"

RAJPUTANA HARIJAN SEWAK SANGHA

The Board and its branches conducted during the month under report 26 Day and 8 Night Schools for Harijans with 1085 students on rolls. Among the students were 220 Caste-Hindu boys and 74 Harijan girls. The daily average attendance was 800.

1 Day-school was started for Harijans at Gopalpura in the Partabgarh State. 102 Harijan students were supplied reading and writing materials free of charge. To 350 students sweets and fruits were distributed. 83 Sanitary rounds were taken in Harijan Mohallas and the advantages of cleanliness and social economy explained to Harijans. 292 Soap-cakes were distributed gratis to Harijan students. 224 Harijan pupils were given baths and nearly 1,000 made to clean their teeth and wash their hands and feet in our schools. 5 Harijans were secured loans on easy terms to save them from usury.

The Dungarpur Branch of the Sangha secured a loan of Rs. 70 without interest to 2 Harijans so as to enable them to improve their economic conditions. 9 Harijans were secured employment or given work. 29 Ailing Harijans were provided with free medical aid and medicines and 5 free visits by doctors and physicians to Harijan patients were arranged. 9 Bhajan Kirtans were held in Harijan Mohallas and 2 Kathas from scriptures recited to Harijan gatherings. 1 Harijan and 6 mixed public meetings attended by nearly 200 persons were organised and the significance of the Harijan Movement made known to the audiences.

21 Savarnas were persuaded to eschew untouchability and sign pledges to that effect. Similarly 209 Harijans, who assembled to participate in a death ceremony at Surajgarh (Jaipur), were made to give up drink and carrion-eating. 2 Ghats on a well were thrown open to Harijans at Surajgarh at the instance of the local committee. The "Harijan Sewak" was read out and explained to nearly 400 Harijans and 75 Savarnas.

The Board and its 19 branches spent during the month under review a sum of Rs. 819. Out of this Rs. 600 or 73 per cent. was spent mainly on Harijan Uplift and Welfare works.

GUJARAT PRESS WORKERS MEETING

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Press Workers' Federation was held on June 28. The following resolution was passed:—

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Press Workers' Federation is of opinion that the decision of the authorities of Baroda Government Press to ask all the workers to sign an agreement promising not to participate directly or indirectly in any organisation or movement in spite of the fact that there is no law to that effect in the Baroda State, is an outrage on the rights of press workers.

This meeting therefore urges the authorities concerned not to translate their decision into effect.

C. P. Assembly Speaker At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 5.

Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Speaker, C. P. Assembly left Hyderabad after a stay of about four days. During his short stay, he met Sir Akber Hydari, President Nizam's Executive Council, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung, Political Member and heads of the Police Department. Prior to departure, the local State Congress workers met him and were given the following message "Wish you complete success in your endeavour."

Pisciculture In Bihar

Importance In Economic Reconstruction

PATNA, (By Mail).

"Pisciculture may be said to constitute one of the most important industries to give employment to middle class young men, to provide a subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists and to help in the reconstruction of the countryside," says Mr. D. N. Sen, Superintendent of Fisheries Bihar, in a bulletin on the subject issued by the Department of Industries, Bihar.

"The amount of labour, money and technical skill," says Mr. Sen, "required to make it a success is comparatively much less than in most other occupations. In addition to its commercial value, pisciculture is a very potent factor in rural sanitation and in the dietary of the Indian people. In the economic reconstruction of the country therefore, the very important part it can play, cannot be too strongly emphasised."

Dealing with the commercial aspect of pisciculture Mr. Sen says that by pisciculture is meant carp-culture. Carp, he says, is a highly economic and favourite fish in India and is also the most suitable for cultivation in tanks and other confined waters. The important varieties of carp cultivated in tanks are known in vernacular as Katla, or Bhakur Rehu, or Rohu, Mirgal or Naini and Kalabeince. Bihar, says Mr. Sen, is particularly suited to the cultivation of carp as the country is plain for the most part and there is generally a heavier rainfall in hilly areas, isolated patches of water in the shape of jheels, ponds and tanks being innumerable. Further, there is no religious ban on fish in this province, except among the Hindu widows of higher castes. "That there is a great demand in this province for fish, actual and potential is undoubted. But apart from the question of local supply and demand, the geographical position of this province being near to Bengal, where there is a stupendous market for fish, is a very favourable factor in the growth and development of its fisheries.

POTENTIALITY UNREALISED

"Unfortunately, the potentiality of the innumerable tanks and ponds in this province as a source of income is seldom understood properly. To give an idea of it, a good and fertile tank measuring one bigha when brought under pisciculture, may easily yield an income of about Rs. 100 per annum."

Referring to the sanitary aspect of pisciculture Mr. Sen says that the great majority of the tanks in this country owe their origin to the philanthropy of the people "but owing to neglect most of them have now become a serious menace to the local public health. It is generally not known, however, that fish is a great scavenger and a natural purifier of water and that it is very helpful factor in keeping a tank in good condition. Instances are not rare in which extremely bad and decaying tanks have wonderfully improved through pisciculture. It is for this reason that tanks and other reservoirs of water should always be kept adequately stocked with fish in the interest of sanitation and local public health as in the practice in the western countries.

Coming to the dietetic aspect of pisciculture Mr. Sen says: "Fish furnishes an excellent supply of valuable proteins and digestable fats which are needed for the body's growth, maintenance and energy and is also rich in certain vitamins and minerals which are essential for the proper development of the human body." He quotes the observations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture which emphasised this aspect of the question.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Proceeding he says: "With a view to encouraging pisciculture in the province Government maintain a Fisheries section under the Department of Industries. It undertakes, among other things, to supply pure carp fry from some suitable centres at a cheap rate and also renders technical advice to tank owners free of cost. It also teaches the fishermen and others interested in rearing of fry and other allied matters as far as possible. The fry that is used for stocking tanks is generally very small in size which cannot often be distinguished from the fry of worthless and predatory varieties. Complaint of failure in pisciculture from fry supplies by ordinary fishermen is not an uncommon thing and since the success of it chiefly depends on the right type of fry, as good seeds in the case of agriculture, the Department has organised as far as possible, its supply to tank-owners. This advantage added to the free technical advice given, will, it is hoped, serve to enable all interested in the subject to take practical measures in initiating and developing pisciculture in their respective areas."—A. P.

Rothschild's Fate Hanging In Balance

Nazis Demand Huge Ransom

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

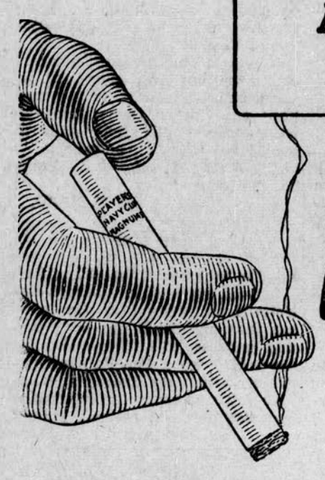
Information available in diplomatic quarters regarding the fate of Baron Louis de Rothschild, exhost of the Duke and the Duchess of Windsor, indicates that he will not be released at an early date but will be kept as a hostage for possible currency manipulations against Germany by financial interests in close association with the Rothschild banking family. It is not improbable that the Nazi authorities will reopen the case of Credit Ansalt Bank, of which Baron Louis de Rothschild was President and which crashed a few years ago. In this connection, the correspondent in the "Daily Herald" reports as follows:—

"Baron Louis de Rothschild, Head of the Austrian Branch of the Rothschild family and a prisoner in Vienna since Hitler seized Austria, is now being held at ransom by the Nazis for a sum in the region of £2,000,000. Representations have been made to the Continental Rothschilds that Baron Louis' fate depends on their being prepared to purchase his freedom, and negotiatoins are proceedings on these lines. The Nazis are making their ransom demand on the pretext of a claim against the Baron in connection with the affairs of the Crerit Ansalt Bank in Vienna..."

Baron Louis de Rothschild is now occupying a room next to the ex-Chancellor von Schuschnigg in one of the fashionable hotels in Vienna, which is now the headquarters of the agents of the Gestapo. His fate will be the subject of discussion between Herr Hitler and his officials in Vienna during his forthcoming visit.—United Press.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY!

IF YOU WANT A MAGNUM CIGARETTE



Player's Please

ENGLAND'S MOST POPULAR CIGARETTE TO-DAY!

Player's MAGNUMS ARE IN A CLASS OF THEIR OWN

PL/153

Assam Letter

Two More To Be Added To Number Of Ministers

'ASSAM PREMIER'S ANXIETY TO KEEP TO OFFICE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
TEZPUR, (By Mail.)

Latest reports received from other stations of the province indicate that more or less all the districts of the Assam valley are suffering from great floods by the water of the Brahmaputra river since last week again. This means that the flood-menace has invaded every home situated in the low-lying areas of the villages on both the banks of the river.

The town of Dibrugarh is again under flood waters of the Brahmaputra since Friday last and is likely to remain so for another two weeks, if the water continues to be unabated.

The Congress Committees and the Government officials are carrying on relief measure in the affected areas.

Contrary to this, there is little rain in Central and Lower Assam locally, which has thrown the villagers in these parts in great scarcity of drinking water, and water in the fields Topographical condition of the province makes the system of irrigation impossible. But the rivers or hill streams too are few in number. People are therefore, necessitated to re-excavate the dried up wells or ponds for drinking water and water for the domestic animals.

CHRISTIAN PROPAGANDA

"As far as I could study, the situation the Christian propaganda in this province is purely political and anti-national and injurious to the interests of the children of the soil. The Government of the province ought to set up an enquiry to ascertain the magnitude of the mischief already done by these bodies and bring sufficient pressure upon them either to mend their ways or to end their business" . . . said Swami Satyananda, founder-president of the Hindu Mission in course of a statement to the Press giving his impressions of the Upper Assam tour recently he had.

"In course of my tour in Upper Assam I found extensive organisations of the numerous Christian missionaries, both in the hills and on the plains and their efficiency in the art of conversion with the simple people of the hills and the innocent labourers of the tea gardens. The authorities of the European managed gardens instead of doing anything worth the name with a view to help their Hindu labourers in the pursuit of their own religious life, render active help in support of the Christian missionaries to carry on their proselytising activities. The authorities are found generous enough in having churches built inside their gardens for the negligible number of the converts, but they do not build any temple at Namghar or any place of worship of thousands of Hindu labourers serving under them."

Manipur, the small Vaishnav State in Assam, so famous for her Manipuri Dance and Musical Tunes, is hardly in any news, because, its ruler H. H. Maharaja Churachand Singha, is a devout Vaishnav and dabbles little in the political affairs of the country with other princes. He likes to spend his time in Navadwip in Bengal and Brindaban, in U. P. where the school of Vaishnavism is always in practice.

ASSURANCE TO ASSAMESE DOCTORS

What they described as the invasion of Bengali doctors in the employment field of Assam dispensaries and tea garden hospitals, was put to the notice of Colonel Phipson, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, by a deputation of Assamese doctors at Shillong recently. It may be recalled that the Government issued circulars asking the authorities in these concerns to give preference to Assamese doctors when filling up vacancies. Colonel Phipson therefore, told them that they should give him concrete instances of the breach of this circular and assured them that he would check this invasion of Bengali doctors in the field of employment of Assamese doctors.

BILL TO PROTECT GARDEN LABOURERS

There is no and never was any labour movement in Assam. It is because the province has only tea garden labour, in which most of the coolies are under agreement to certain stipulated period before the expiry of which none can leave the garden.

With a view to end this state of affairs, and to give the labourers a right to move freely in any direction to which he has a right to go, and thereby effect a social and economic development in contact with outside people, Mr. O. K. Das, a Congress M.L.A., has given notice of the Tea Garden Labourers' Right of Free Movement Bill of 1938, for the next session of the Assam Assembly to be summoned in August. It would provide penal steps to tea garden offices, managers, and Chowkidars, if found preventing or prohibiting the labourers from going out of the garden in spare hours, by a fine not exceeding Rs. 300 or simple imprisonment which may be extended to three months or both. Similar penal clause has been put down for stopping obstruction of labourers in holding conversation with outside people in spare hours.

TWO MORE IN CABINET

Last week the ministry had a very bad time. Someone reported in the "Patrika" of Calcutta that the Saadulla Ministry was going to be enlarged by two other M.L.A.s', so as to make it more stable. Sir Saiyid Saadulla was reported to have represented to Sir R. N. Reid, before his departure to Bengal as temporary Governor of that province, that he could not but satisfy his scheduled caste M.L.A.s', for they had threatened him with desertion of the ministerial party. Sir Robert was reported to have refused at first to permit him to include more M.L.A.s', in the Cabinet. But the stability of the Ministry, when it would face the August session of the Assembly, would be at stake. At last Sir Robert gave way, and two are going to be taken in any time.

Girls of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh's Kumari Krishnabai Limaye Vyayam Shala, Vile Farle, who won the first prize in lathi drill and the Rani Laxmibai Shield for this year.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Western India Turf Club

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of my Committee has been drawn to a paragraph in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" for Tuesday, July 5th headed—"Amazing Statements in Secret Circular. The Turf Club's Challenge to Home Minister." The paragraph states in black type that a confidential circular (of which an extract is given below) has been sent by the Committee to the members of the Club.

Your remarks are unfounded and grossly unfair to the Committee.

No such circular has been sent by the Committee to the members.—Yours, etc.

H. L. CLIFTON,
Ag. Secretary.
Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd.

POONA July 6

Western India Automobile Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently a large number of complaints against the Western India Automobile Association are being published in the Press, which goes to show the rotten state of affairs of the Associations.

The major portion of the income of the Association is from the Indian members and it is, therefore, that the office-bearers and staff should be Indians, but we find it is not the case.

It would be useless to try to reform the state of affairs of the Association, I would, therefore, suggest that the Indian members should sever their connection with the Association and form a separate association of their own so that there would be no cause for the grievances that are existing at present.

If any of the Indian members think that my own suggestion is acceptable to them, or if they have any other suggestions to make, they should kindly write to me at the following address:—

"39, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay."—Yours etc.,

S. N. NATU.

Pen Pal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Being a keen stamp-collector I am writing to you, hoping that you could put my name and address in "The Bombay Chronicle" for a Pen-Pal, interested in exchanging Indian and Indian States stamps for Australian and New Zealand stamps. I shall pass on any letter that I am unable to answer.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.,

DOUGLAS H. HUNTER,
597, Burke Rd., Hawthorn, E.6,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

"Matheran Railway Fare"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Matheran is a picturesque health-resort so close to Bombay, and were it not for the exhorbitant fare many visitors would avail themselves of a week-end during the fair season. The G. I. P. Railway Bombay to Neral fare is very moderate, but the fare for the Matheran Steam Tramway is beyond the pocket of even a middle class man. The M. S. T. Co. has enjoyed a monopoly for a number of years. If the passenger fares are lowered more people would take advantage, and the company would naturally do more business in goods and freight. It is high time the M. S. T. Co. as well as the Matheran Hill Electric Co. revise their rates to suit all pockets. Will our people's Government look into this matter?—Yours, etc.

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Matunga Post Office

L. S. ANANTHA RAMAN complains against the inadequacy of staff at the Matunga Post Office which causes great inconvenience to the residents of the locality, and appeals to the higher authorities to look into the matter.

Pandharpur Exodus

"A RAILWAY TRAVELLER" draws the attention of the G. I. P. Rly. authorities to the huge exodus of Pandharpur pilgrims particularly on the Nagpur-Bhusawal section, and appeals them to provide proper extra accommodation.

European Employers

"AN INDIAN EMPLOYEE" protests against the highhanded behaviour of certain European employers and superior officials in business houses towards their Indian subordinates, and appeals to Government to look into the matter.

CITY FATHERS' THREAT

Alleged Communalism In Shikarpur Municipality And Its Sequel

KARACHI, July 6.

Muslim members of Shikarpur (Upper Sind) Municipality have threatened to resign "en bloc" alleging that the Municipality is being run on communal lines in matters of appointments.

They staged a walkout from the municipal meeting this evening, while the Committee was discussing the budget of the Municipality.—United Press.

DARBAR GOPALDAS IN BHAVNAGAR

Congratulates People Of Vala On Their Triumph

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, July 5.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai, the Vice-President of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee arrived here on Sunday morning and was received at the station by prominent workers. He came here in connection with the Executive Committee meeting of the Kathiawar Political Conference.

The Working Committee of the conference met in the morning for three hours, and discussed several matters. The question of amalgamation of agency area under the Gaekwar was discussed. The Committee was appointed to supervise the work that was going on in several village-centres under the parished.

CONGRATULATIONS TO VALA.

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference was held on Saturday evening when two resolutions, congratulating the people of Vala State for their victory in their heroic struggle and welcoming the efforts for starting a central labour organization for the whole of Bhavnagar by the Youth League.

DARBARSAHEB'S VISIT TO VALA.

The Youth League and the Khedut Committee of Vala State had specially invited the Darbarsaheb to visit Vala. He left Bhavnagar on Sunday morning and was given a rousing reception by the people of Vala. After addressing a mass meeting he left on Palitana.

REDUCE TRAMWAY RATES.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar was held at Gandhi Chawk to protest against the rates in Bhavnagar Talaja Tramway and its further enhancement under the presidentship of Syt. Vajubhai Shah.

Religious Sanction No Defence For Breach Of Law

HIGH COURT'S STRICTURES ON KHANDESH MAGISTRATE

Acquittal Order Set Aside In Sarda Act Case

Mr. Justice Divatia and Mr. Justice Norman at the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of West Khandesh in the case of Ramratan Sadashiv Marwari and Banabai Gulabchand Marwari.

The case arose out of the marriage of the first accused's son with the second accused's daughter. As both the children were under 14 years, the accused were prosecuted under sec. 6 of the Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sarda Act).

The District Magistrate who tried the case held that the offence was a technical breach of the law and let off the accused with a warning.

The Sessions Judge then referred the case to the High Court recommending that the accused be convicted and sentenced.

HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Their lordships expressed their strong disapproval of the trying magistrate's observation that the offence was a technical offence because the marriage was valid in religion and morality, and because the Marwari community to which the parties belonged considered the marriage to be in the best interests of the minor children.

In making the observation, their lordships remarked, the magistrate had tried to circumvent the imperative provisions of the Act.

The Legislature had put the Act on the statute book, because it considered it to be in the best interests of society that marriages of minors should be prevented by law. To say that a breach of this law was a technical or trivial offence was to disregard the intentions of the Legislature as well as the express provisions of the Act.

IRRELEVANT

The magistrate's observation that the marriage was perfectly valid in religion and morality was absolutely irrelevant. If the action of the accused was a breach of the provisions of the law, the question of moral turpitude did not arise at all.

On the other hand, continued their lordships, it was necessary that people should be made to understand that an infringement of the Act could not be treated with undue indulgence, otherwise the Act would be respected more in its breach than in its observance.

Their lordships, therefore, convicted both the accused and sentenced them to fines of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively.

Their lordships further observed that the Criminal Procedure Code included a provision for letting off first offenders with a warning, but it related only to offences under the Penal Code and could not be applied to the present case as the magistrate had wrongly done.

Milk Supply To Under-Nourished School Children

Standing Committee Considers Commissioner's Scheme & Refers It To Sub-Committee

The Standing Committee at its meeting on Wednesday considered a scheme prepared by the Municipal Commissioner for supplying milk to under-nourished school-children.

The scheme purports to supply milk to the first year entrants in the first place, numbering in all on an average, 3,208 children who need additional nutrition. It will be continued to them during their 4 years stay in the school. Thus in 4 years the scheme would cost Rs. 1,22,000 to the Corporation beginning with Rs. 31,000 this year and increasing progressively year by year. Thereafter it would be a permanent item of expenditure (Rs. 1,22,000) for the Corporation.

The matter was referred to a sub-committee of the whole committee sequel to an amendment moved by Prof. H. Soares and seconded by Mr. Dabholkar.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

In his report to the Standing Committee the Commissioner states:—

"The number of children attending Municipal Schools averages about 80,000 out of which about 20 per cent only can be examined every year by the present staff for medical inspection. As the certificate of the medical examiner is the only guide to determine the number of children in need of milk, the supply of milk will have to be restricted to those children who are found suffering from malnutrition out of the total number examined, unless arrangements are made for the examination of all the children attending the schools every year and the necessary staff employed for the purpose.

"Further, it would not be possible to give milk to the needy children throughout the year, as many of them go out of the city during the vacations and others would not care to come regularly to the schools during these periods. It would not also be reasonable to expect the attendance of the children for this purpose on Saturdays and Sundays, and if any milk were to be given to them regularly, the supply will have to be confined to the other working days, which with the exceptions mentioned above come, as I am told, to 160 per year.

MEDICAL INSPECTION

"As stated above 20 per cent of the children attending schools can be examined by the existing staff of medical inspection every year which will come to about 16,000 and on the basis of the figures for the last two or three years, the number of children suffering from malnutrition could be taken to be 3,208, on an average, that is, about 20 per cent of the children examined. If each of these children were to be given 6 ozs. of milk (new measure)—this quantity being considered sufficient for one time for each child—96,240 seers of milk will be required for the first year. In order that the children might get some benefit at least from the amenity provided by the Corporation, it would be desirable to continue the supply of milk to each child for four years.

"As every year the same number of new children will be added to the list, additional 96,240 seers of milk will be required from the 2nd year. Thus in the 4th year after the scheme is brought into force, 3,84,960 seers of milk will be required for distribution and this amount will then remain constant, as the supply of milk will be discontinued in case of every child after 4 years. To avoid all troubles about boiling and maintaining a separate establishment for the purpose, it would be advisable to have arrangements made for the supply of pasteurised milk in sealed bottles.

QUESTION OF COST

"The rate of pasteurised milk quoted by one of the Companies, having a pasteurising plant, is Re. 0-5-0 per seer. The cost of milk required at this rate will come to Rs. 30,075 for the first year, Rs. 60,150 for the second year, Rs. 90,225 for the third year and Rs. 1,20,300 for the fourth year. There will be no change in the expenses after the fourth year and the cost to the Corporation from the fourth year onwards on account of the scheme will be about 1,22,000 in round figures. The successful tenderer will be called upon to deliver the milk at the respective schools free of charge and if this is not possible for some expenditure will have to be incurred on transport charges.

"The current year's Budget grant is Rs. 50,000 and as cost for the first year is not likely to exceed Rs. 31,000 there will be no objection to put the scheme into force immediately.

With the object that the milk supplied should be put to as beneficial a use as possible and that the children entering the schools for the first time should get the first benefit, instructions are being issued to examine first the new comers and issue milk to those that are found to be suffering from malnutrition. When this is over, the examination will be continued to the next higher class if possible.

'If these arrangements are approved of, tenders for the supply of milk will be invited and the scheme brought into force immediately".

CONGRESS FLAG IN JAPAN

Mr. Sahay's Statement

TOKYO (By Mail).

Regarding the controversy arising from the Indian merchants in Yokohama hoisting the Indian national flag, instead of the Union Jack, A. M. Sahay, the president of the Indian National Committee of Japan who is now visiting Tokyo, declared:

"It will be most silly of any British officials in Japan to object to the Indians in Yokohama displaying the Indian national flag. If they do so they will betray their lack of imagination and their utter ignorance of the situation prevailing not only in India but in Japan as well. Indians in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe have been displaying the Indian national flag for years on all occasions. I do not believe any Indian with a grain of national self-respect could ever think of displaying the Union Jack and not the Indian national flag on his premises.

"That certainly does not mean that we mean any disrespect or discourtesy to the flag of England. We only want to honour our own national emblem, just as any Englishman does and should honour his own.

"In India things are different. Not only individuals and the non-official organizations, but even such government institutions that are not under the direct control of the British hoist Indian national flags on their buildings on all occasions. Since the Indian National Congress accepted ministries in seven out of the 11 Indian provinces, the national flag of India, and not the Union Jack is being displayed even at the official residences of the nationalist ministers.

"Things are moving fast in India and the representatives of the Imperial Government of England, who are partly paid out of the Indian purse, should try to keep themselves well posted regarding the developments in India, if they want to serve and perform their duty loyally."

NO MORE MUDDLING THROUGH

(Continued from page 14.)

tendency towards "non-co-operation."

Recently, of course, the whole internal situation in India has sharpened considerably. It would, for instance, be the easiest thing in the world to stop the peasants paying taxes.

And if the Indian National Congress were to give a call for the non-payment of taxes, that would of course, mean major conflicts.

You can take this further. The present Indian army is recruited mainly from the peasantry. The Indian soldiers, when on leave, go back to their villages, maintain contact with the people of their own class and origin. Therefore, it would be impossible for the British—in the event of a major peasant movement—to prevent the army from being affected.

"To-day," Nehru said, 'the Army is pretty efficient. But just because of the fact that it is mainly based on the peasantry, it cannot be considered, from the British point of view as a 'reliable' Army."

INDIA'S POPULAR ARMY.

So there arises the question of whether or not, sooner or later—and sooner than later—the Indian people will not have to develop their own army, a popular army, a democratic army, somewhat similar to the National Revolutionary Army in China and the People's Army in Spain.

Nehru seemed convinced that somehow or other such an army would have to be developed. There are, of course, very great difficulties—the difficulties experienced by every popular army at its formation—the problem of officers, the problem of command.

"But there is no doubt," he said, "that responsible Indian circles are well aware of the problem."

Already, even, it had ceased to be an entirely theoretical one. The various Congress Ministries are actually discussing ways and means by which some sort of training—not, of course, at the moment, anything like a real military training—can be given the population.

Any such move would naturally be viewed with the greatest possible disfavour—and more—by the British. Thus the whole question of Congress power, not only in the provinces but also at the centre, is raised.

RULE BY DECREE.

If in a time of crisis the Congress Ministries in the Provinces were to refuse to co-operate with the Central Government, they would obviously be dismissed. Then the British would have two alternatives—either to call new elections, which would only result in a greatly strengthened Congress majority, or to rule by decree, which would provoke a major conflict.

What becomes more than ever essential is, therefore, some real power at the centre. This, in essence, is the other side of the struggle against Federation as proposed by the Government of India Act.

NO MORE MUDDLING THROUGH

Our talk ended on the same note as that upon which it began.

"The English people," said Nehru, "should give up the idea that they can muddle through with the Indian problem and imagine that thereby the Indian problem is disposed of.

"Any attempt to impose Federation will provoke a major conflict. Any attempt to evade the issues will provoke conflict. There is only one solution—the ending of British supremacy in India.

"And the anti-Fascist British people should realise that it is not possible to conduct the anti-Fascist struggle successfully, if the anti-Imperialist struggle is ignored. It is no more impossible to do this than it is to condemn the Fascist bombing of open towns in Spain and China, while tolerating British bombing on the North-West Frontier of India."

"SHANTI SANGH"

Nucleus Of India's National Militia

PATTABHI ON MAHATMA'S PEACE BRIGADE

Ahimsa In Politics Come To Stay

MUSLIPATAM, (By Mail).

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Congress Working Committee writing to the Press on Mahatma Gandhi's proposal to constitute a Peace Army or "Shanti Sangh" for India, says:—

Amongst the several limbs that executed the orders of the Congress organism was a corps of volunteers known and recognised by the Congress as the Hindustani Seva Dal. For over a decade it had functioned as a separate and independent body but latterly, i.e., about 1931 it was recognised as an affiliated body and was required to function under the guidance of a member of the Congress Working Committee—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In effect it was given a status well-nigh on all fours with that of the All India Spinners' Association (1925), All India Harijan Sangh (1935) and All India National Educational Council (1937). Like so many other Congress organisations, the Dal also was banned during the days of the Civil Disobedience, and equally with them it stood released but not revived after the suspension of the C. D. Movement. From time to time there were references—not even attempt—made in regard to the idea of reviving this All-India organisation which had performed its own duties at great sacrifice, but the proposal did not seem to have appealed to Mahatmaji and the Working Committee.

AS NATIONAL MILITIA

Ever since the Haripura Session of the Congress, the question of re-constituting a national volunteer organisation was before the Congress High Command and some were wondering why it had not taken definite shape. Mahatmaji's latest article on the Peace Brigade solves what little mystery gathered about the problem. While the objective of a volunteer organisation should always be, as indeed it has always been, to render service to maintain order and to serve as national militia subject to the cardinal Congress principles of truth and non-violence it has been obviously felt that these two principles should not be mere habiliments put on by the army while on duty, but the real inspiration for the young folks to join the army at the very moment of recruitment. Truth and non-violence are not a uniform prescribed by the Congress, but the very bone and muscle, the very tissue and texture of the volunteer organisation. Army it is, but it is not the nucleus of a national army into which it can convert itself overnight when the time comes, just as our prisoners became Ministers one fine morning on a call from the Governors. It is to be the nucleus of a new kind of army whose soldiers must function even after Swaraj—not with rifle and sword but with a sign of peace on their persons and a spirit of sacrifice in their hearts Let us ponder over the scheme a little further.

AN ANALOGY

All armies are recruited on the off-chance of their having to face the music of the firing line. Some may never see the battle ground, others may not return from their first essay in man-slaughter undertaken on a national scale. The analogy is that of a document which is duly stamped and attested. The document may never be challenged and have to go to courts. It has quietly served its purpose as a preventive of all opposition or it may be dragged to a law court and torn to pieces and become invalidated. It is finished. Such is the constitution of the regular armies of nations and such are the vicissitudes of these armies

AHIMSA IN POLITICS

The question has been often asked whether India which seems to make a rich show of its 'ahimsa' theories can possibly carry on her Swaraj without maintaining armies or armaments. Equally has it been asked when we spoke disparagingly of machinery and machine-products whether we could dispense with railways and motors, telegrams and telephones. It serves no purpose to carry an argument to its logical absurdities. All logical conclusions cannot be regarded as reasonable consequences. We must observe a sense of proportion even in our criticisms. The theory of 'ahimsa' as a factor of politics was advanced under conditions of hostility. It has survived them and steadily proved its worth and capacity to face tremendous odds against it. It is a new philosophy as applied to politics. Once we have recognised its potency even to withstand, overcome and overpower the brutal onslaughts of the mighty British people must not repeat the same doubts and criticism at every new attempt to extend the domain and range of its application.

THAT CRUEL PASTIME

But even here history, both past and contemporary furnishes ample evidence of the mighty potentialities of non-violence. How were the gladiatorial fights of old put an end to? Was it not the intervention of a believer in non-violence, who jumped in between two of these incarnations of brute force and his death by the sword-thrusts of the two gladiators that ultimately led to the abolition of this cruel pastime of the Romans.

PERSISTENT DEMAND

The fundamentals of the problem being conceded one is tempted to ask whether the time chosen for releasing the new idea is appropriate. This is a relevant question to put and it must be answered in the affirmative. In the first place there is a persistent demand for the revival of the Hindustani Seva Dal—may not be in the same form that it had, but in some form or another. We have advanced a good deal in our fight for Swaraj, along the path marked out for us. That path is the path of ahimsa, non-co-operation passive resistence, civil disobedience and satyagraha. These have been the several stages of the political methods of our evolution and the last of them—satyagraha has come to stay. Under its influence the Ministers of Bihar and U. P. were able to get their prisoners released and equally, the Ministers of Orissa were able to secure the cancellation of the Governor's appointment.

JINNAH V. GANDHI

There is a further peculiar appropriateness in releasing this plan at the moment that Mahatma Gandhi has chosen for it. The selection of time may not have been conscious or deliberate, but there is the coincidence of the publication of the scheme just as the publication of Jinnah-Gandhi correspondence took place. The correspondence has knocked the bottom of the case of Mr. Jinnah. The little prestige that he had built up for himself and for the Muslim League would have dominated men's minds had he not unwisely published the correspondence in question—unwisely from the standpoint, his own, but wisely for national progress.

Janab Mahomed Ali Jinnah does not design to see him at his place when in the view of his doctors his life is hanging between the Dumia and Akhibath. The last service that Gandhiji may claim to his credit is not the strenuous efforts he is putting forth to get the release of Sirdar Prithvisingh and the apostle of force and violence, but the lasting foundation he is laying down of a new strategy, a new psychology, the psychology and strategy of non-violent resistance—a weapon of fight not merely to fight the battles of statesmen and warriors and generals, but to put an end once for all to all wars and make the invasion of one country by another impossible in the first instance and infructuous in the second.—United Press.

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INDIAN INSURANCE

(Continued from Page 6).

where. In Japan this feeling has manifested itself fully. In that country there are about 50 Japanese companies in the non-life insurance field. Besides these Japanese companies there are about thirty foreign companies licensed to operate through branches or agencies, but the volume of business transacted by those foreign companies is only about 5 per cent of the aggregate of the Japanese non-life business. Thus this policy has largely contributed to the development of productive enterprise in Japan. Japanese insurance companies perform the function of supplying funds to business enterprises and their position in industrial finance has become co-relative with that of the banks.

It is hoped that our country will not fail to learn a lesson from other countries. For a large amount of money that our merchants have to pay every year in the shape of insurance premium there is scope in this country not only for existing insurance companies but for several more. What is required to-day is an effort on the part of our own capitalists, property-owners, industrialists, and the mercantile community to think only of Indian insurance companies whenever they have to place their insurance. After all Indian insurance companies must get support only from the Indian community.

India is, however, an open country for any and every foreigner to come and do what he likes. It is unfortunate that our people have a tendency to patronise foreign institutions without even giving so much as a thought to their own national institutions. Whether it is a French, German, American, or Swiss insurance company all that it has to do is to appoint an agent in the city and it is not difficult for them to get business from our own people. These companies cannot exist in our midst even for 24 hours if the support that is given by the Indian community is withdrawn.

Possibilities For Indian Insurance

The weapon of supporting Indian companies and to oust foreign companies is in our hands. That weapon is nothing else than the transference of all indian insurance business which even today goes to foreign hands, to Indian insurance companies All industries, which are financed and managed by Indians, should insure with Indian companies. Bombay mills, with few exceptions belong to Indians and are practically financed and controlled by our own people. The cotton trade is largely in our hands and most of other trades are controlled by us. All Associations representing the Commerce and Industry of this country should take a lead in this matter and it is certain that their action will not only have the desired effect but will also go a long way in the direction of encouraging Indian insurance companies.

Industries which receive direct bounties or protection by tariff duties, should as a matter of policy be obliged to place all their insurance business with Indian companies. If only the Indian business section of the community will make it a point to support Indian insurance companies whenever they have insurance to be placed, thereby helping to conserve all the insurance premium in the country itself, there can be no doubt that within a few years the existing Indian insurance companies will not only become a greater power but they will become assets in the economic structure of the country.

Nitric Acid Tragedy

LAHORE, July 4.

One person was killed and Mr. Girdharilal, General Secretary of the District Congress Committee, seriously injured when about two dozens of nitric acid bottles burst out due to excessive heat, in the firm of Messrs. Asa Ram and Sons at Samrala, in Ludhiana district, says a message received here from Ludhiana.

The injured was taken to the Civil Hospital, Ludhiana.—United Press.

CONGRESS MUST REACH VILLAGES

Assam Scheme For Volunteer Corps

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TEZPUR, (By Mail).

"The propaganda of the Congress should be within the reach of the villagers in their day-to-day life and their activities should be guided by Congress principles, and that unless this is possible, the hold of the Congress over the masses may be loosened by the false and vicious propaganda by many interested men and parties". These observations are made by Sjt. Gopinath Bordoloi, Leader of the Congress Party in Assam Assembly, in the course of his scheme for organising a Volunteer Corps who will lead a village life and take up village welfare work.

This scheme has been put up before the Working Committee of the Assam Congress for approval.

Mr. Bordoloi further states that these workers (sevaks) should be carefully selected, put under training of the body and mind, equipped with the elementary knowledge of villagers' welfare work. They should surely be more disciplined than the ordinary villagers, should understand broad principles of truth and non-violence and should learn to apply them not only in their own lives, but should also be able to preach them to his co-villager.

He realised that in the present stage of literacy it would be extremely difficult to find sufficient number of villagers to form the Volunteer Corps and there is absence of sufficient funds for the purpose. In his opinion a permanent centre like an Ashrama would have been the best place for study and training, guidance and inspiration. But the cost of maintaining such an institution would be difficult to be made although serious efforts should be made in the direction and seek all India help and advice in the matter.

The alternative arrangement which can be made, would be to specially train old and leading volunteers in all matters of village welfare work and impart special training to Sevaks from villages in special temporary centres. The outline of the course would be thus:—

Physical and demonstrative: including drill marching, knowledge of salute, flag hoisting connected with the ceremony with a band of six or seven tunes.

Educational, which should include political matters such as Congress, its history and growth, political histories of countries like Ireland, Russia, U. S. A., China and Japan, etc., recent history of the Congress movement, non-co-operation, Satyagraha and Legislature entry movement with its implication.

Religious: All faiths are equal, Ahimsa and its implications, truth and service of the humanity.

Village Welfare: which should include road-making, reclamation of old tanks, wells, organising villagers to do these works for themselves, rural hygiene and rural sanitation, prevention of epidemics, agricultural improvement—use and preservation and preparation of manure, circulation of various kinds of seeds for better cultivation of crops, cow-keeping and breeding, etc.

Village Industries: spinning and weaving, encouraging silk rearing. Propaganda against mill-rice, mill-oil and the like.

Mr. Bordoloi concluding said that if they were to believe their leaders, they should not be caught napping, when great events were marching over the tide of the time. It may be recalled that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he visited Assam recently asked the Assam Congressmen to organise a Volunteer Corps without much delay.

CHINA TO OBSERVE TO-DAY AS VEGETARIAN DAY

SINGAPORE (By Air Mail)

According to an order of the Chinese Central Government, entire China will go vegetarian on July 7, the day when the Lukouchia incident took place leading to the Sino-Japanese war.

Although no order has been received from the Central Government, the Chinese in Singapore and, it is believed, in other parts of Malaya as well, are making an effort to commemorate the unfortunate incident by some form of fasting.

The Chinese in this country intend making an effort to save a day's salary and remitting the total collection for the benefit of their compatriots in the war-devastated areas.

Taking the lead, the entire personnel of the Singapore Chinese Consulate is putting aside a day's salary, which example, it is hoped, will be emulated by the Chinese not only in Singapore but throughout Malaya.—United Press.

Congestion In Telephone Traffic Leads To Extension

Calcutta-Delhi & Bombay-Karachi Lines Expected To Transmit Six Messages Simultaneously

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The extension of existing facilities by the installation of carrier apparatus, which would enable as many as six messages by telephone to be transmitted simultaneously between Calcutta and Delhi on the one hand, and between Bombay and Karachi on the other, is the most important project on which the Posts and Telegraphs Department are concentrating at present. The order for the necessary equipment has already been placed. Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in the course of an interview with the "United Press" said that the scheme would materialise by the beginning of 1940.

CONGESTION IN TRAFFIC

This has been necessitated by the congestion in traffic which is the natural result of the industrial and commercial progress in India. It will be remembered that so far as Bombay and Calcutta are concerned, there are as many as 8 carriers, which have, to a very large extent, satisfied the demands of both these premier commercial centres. Even so, Government have now taken on hand the extension of the present arrangements for the purpose of facilitating traffic between Delhi and Calcutta and Bombay and Karachi. And this scheme would be complete within the next eighteen months.

Mr. Bewoor said that in view of the difficulties which the Department had to encounter in getting every bit of their schemes sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee of the Central Legislative Assembly, there was brought into existence sometime ago what was called "Telephone Development Fund" which had for its expenditure for the next five years an allotted amount of two and a half crores of rupees for the development of various projects.

In connection with the working of his Department, Mr. Bewoor said that the introduction of the high-speed apparatus and the teleprinter in the telegraphic system had to a large extent, eased congestion. During the last year they were able to transmit as many as 18 million messages with at least 85 million transmissions necessitated for carrying the messages from places of origin to their destinations in the remotest corners of the country.

DELAYS AND COMPLAINTS

Mr. Bewoor incidentally referred to the question of delays and complaints. "We welcome complaints" he said. "Complaints are the best indications of the efficiency of service, but they must complain in a sensible manner and in a way to help the Department. They must complain immediately with details".

Narrating the various efforts that his Department was making to achieve maximum efficiency, Mr Bewoor said that their motto was: "The customer is never wrong".—United Press.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN JAIL

HAZARIBAGH, July 3.

A literacy campaign has been started in the Hazaribagh Central Jail, and more than 350 illiterate convicts are receiving instructions in twelve batches for two hours daily. Almost all the "B" class prisoners, some of whom are highly educated and were qualified teachers have volunteered to the teaching work. Each class with its own instructors is lodged in the same cell at night for this purpose.

It is expected that the convicts will make substantial progress as their instructions will go on throughout the year and not simply for a couple of months, as is the case with outside centres in charge of student volunteers.—United Press.

Frontier Gandhi's Message To World Youth

RAWALPINDI, July 4.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has sent the following message to the Indian students abroad through Mr. Probodh Chandra, a delegate to the World Students' Conference to be held in Budapest on July 28 next:—

"I wish from the very core of my heart that Indian students abroad should observe carefully foreign affairs and the political movements in these countries. They should imbibe the sentiments of patriotism and love of liberty from contact with their fellow-students. Instead of importing evil habits into their motherland, they should consider themselves dedicated body and soul to the national movement in India".—United Press.

Railway Chiefs For Madras

MADRAS, July 5.

Mr. L. Wilson, Acting Commissioner for Railways and Mr. S. M. Staig, Financial Commissioner will arrive in Madras on July 25. by the Bombay Mail.

The next evening they will meet the Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, when various questions relating to railway transport, such as extension of railways, facilities for transport of perishable goods and stores purchase policy of the Railway Board will be discussed.—United Press.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	98/10
4 per cent 1960/70	112/12
5 per cent 1945/55	117/14

BANKS

Baroda	1[illegible]
Bank of Hindusthan	30
Central	31/2
Imperial Bank F P	1585
Imperial Bank P P	386/4
India Bank	139/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	115/8
Union Bank	5/6

TEXTILES

Ambica	241/4
Arun	395
Arvind	1020
Bombay Dyeing	847/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	103
Century	265
Central India	233/12
Colaba	155/10
Ahmd New Textile	535
Gharatkhand	2700
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	160
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	205
Kohinoor	276/14
Laxmi Cotton	480
Mysore	93
Marsden	102/2
Morarji	121
New Great	208/12
Raipur	632/8
Rajnagar	300
Simplex	85
Swadeshi	210
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1165
Madhusudan	200
Khatau Makanji	110
Hukamchand	190
Bhandari	90

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1460
Tata Hydro Ord	158/12
Tata Power Ord	1380

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Bombay Suburban	136/14
Bombay Tram	123/12
Surat	169/8
Ajmer	12/14

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	302/8
Associated Cements	106/8
Belapur	153/12
Bombay Burma New	176/4
Bombay Burma Old	525
Bombay Steam	223/12
Bombay Telephone	88
Burma Corporation	7/10
Sir J Petrol	3/7
Dalmia Cement	9/12
Indian Bleaching	131/4
Industrial Investment Tr	40
Indian Radio Ord	387/8
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/8
Indian Iron	26/14
Mysore Sugar	19/12
Port Canning	66/4
Premier Construction	65
Scindia Steam	20/4
Shivrajpur	42
Tata Oil	27/8
Tata Steel Ord	242/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1090

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	43/4
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	435
Kanknarrah	328
Lawrence	335
Reliance	55/12

Cotton Tenders

	Bombay, July 6. To-day	Total.
Broach	7550	15950
Bengal	—	100
Oomra	700	700

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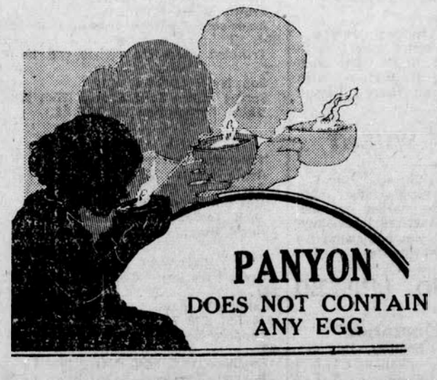

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS UP

Further Advance In Gilt-Edged Securities

SILVER EASY ON PROFIT-TAKING: GOLD STEADY

BOMBAY, July 6.

NEW YORK COTTON.

After moderate activity on steadiness of Liverpool the New York Cotton showed declining tendency. Then appeared scattered selling pressure in the absence of any lead from Wall Street

BULLION

Prices early advanced in silver on active option dealers buying and bear covering. During night session prices gave way further on renewed selling pressure and profit-taking.

Owing to selling pressure London silver declined 1/16d in spot and 1/8d in forward market.

Gold price advanced on better dollar rate but subsequent operations were colourless and no further rise was recorded.

London gold was active and the price improved by 2 1/2d. over the previous close of £7-0-8 1/2.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, July 6.

Previous closing	8.92
To-day's opening	8.95
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	9.07
Difference	+.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, July 6.

Previous closing	5.00
To-day's opening	5.00
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	5.00
Difference	Nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 157-8
April May 1939	Rs. 176-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 6.

The New York cotton was moderately active following steadiness of Liverpool but in the absence of further lead from Wall Street prices subsequently showed tendency to give way under scattered selling pressure.

The trading in October commenced at 8.95 i.e. three points higher than previous closing. Prices early advanced on higher Liverpool cables which induced some Trade buying but thereafter prices reacted on July liquidation and outside selling with the price declining to 8.92

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 6.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (9.00/9.00) 8.95/8.94
December (9.09/9.08) 9.02/9.01
January (9.10/9.08) 9.01/9.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 6.

American July (4.98) 4.95
American October (5.07) 5.03
Egyptian July (6.86) 6.95
Egyptian November (6.86) 6.87

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 6.

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 175-2, but later, the price declined to Rs. 174, on realising and liquidation. The market finally closed quiet at Ps. 174-6.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 6.

TEAS

India Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop July/August (£18 1/4 sellers) £18 1/2 sellers.
Dunlop August (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Lightning August (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2 value) 7 5/16 value
Forward October December (7 5/8 paid and buyers) 7 1/2 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/4 sellers' £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 7/8 sellers) £1 11/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£10 11/16 sellers £10 11/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£194 buyers £194 1/2 sellers. Firm) £193 1/4 buyers £193 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£15 1/4 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Steady) £15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/4 to £45 1/4) £44 1/4 to £45 1/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 6.

Liverpool wheat market closed today at July 75

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 6.

Previous closing	4.94 3/4
To-day's opening	4.94 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.94 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 6.

Previous closing	4.94.81
To-day's opening	4.94.43
To-day's closing	4.94.28

FRANC RATE

London, July 6.

Previous closing	177.84
To-day's opening	177.84
To-day's closing	177.76

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 6.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.94.43 and continued very steady with minor variations but eventually fell to 4.94 under scattered selling.

Franc opened at 177.84 and remained very steady with hardly any important change.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.273) 13.255
New York on Bombay (36.83) 36.92
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 3/8
London on Milan (94.18) 94.00
London Shanghai (0-8 7/8 nominal) 0-8 7/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-8 1/2) £7-0-11
Silver (19 1/4d) 19 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 6.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Speculators and Continent sold. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 6.

Spot	(19 1/4d) 19 3/16—1/6
Forward	(19 1/8d.) 19 —1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 6.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-8 1/2) £7-0-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 6.

SILVER

Silver ready	50 5 0
Silver Ashad	50 4 0
Silver Shravan	50 2 0

GOLD

Bombay, July 5.

Gold ready	35 5 6
Gold Ashad	35 6 0
Gold Shravan	35 6 6
Sovereign	22 10 6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 6.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July 74 5/8 and Oct. 67 3/4. The trading was quiet and featureless with early easiness due to lower foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.70 1/2. The market was moderately active on scattered local buying but the demand was not aggressive with the price improving to 0.70 3/4.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 6.

Wheat September	4 3 9
Wheat January	4 6 0
Wheat May	3 5 6
Linseed September	7 4 6
Linseed May	5 1 9

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at Rs. 98-10 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, July 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday June 27	£92 7/8
Tuesday June 28	£92 7/8
Wednesday June 29	£92 3/4
Thursday June 30	£92 3/4
Friday July 1	£92 7/8
Monday July 4	£92 3/4
Tuesday July 5	£93

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 6. 5-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 3/8) £99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 7/8) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 3/8) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 3/4) £115 7/8
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/8) £103 1/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105) £105

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 5/8) £76 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £114 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 5/8) £103 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112) £112 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 6.

London Stock Exchange was generally quiet in the absence of fresh incentive.

Giltedged securities continued to attract good enquiry. Three and half per cent quoted at £93 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-6, 14-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60) 60
Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5
Elec Music Industry (13-1 1/2) 13-6
Princhin Johnson (32-6) 32-6
Imperial Chemical (32-4 1/2) 32-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64?0) 64-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£33) £32 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (29-6) 30-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Ford Motors (19-3) 19-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£54) £54
British American Tobacco Ordinary (107-6) 107-6
Carreas A (£7 3/8) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (143-0) 143-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (22-1 1/2) 22-1 1/2
Distillers (98-6) 98-8
Bredford Dye (4-7 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (3-3) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (39) 39
Courtaulds Ordinary (37-6) 37-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-4 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 50 1/4) dol 49 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-3) 40-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (37-0) 37-6
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-3) 29-3
Gule Kelampong (25) 25
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-7 1/2) 30

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-10 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15) £15
East Rand Proprietors (59-4 1/2) 60-0
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16
Associated Portland Cement (84-4 1/2) 84-4 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (101-10 1/2) 101-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10 3/4) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-9) 28-9
Anglo Iranian (98-9) 98-9
Burma Oil (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Shell Transport (92-6) 92-6
Royal Dutch (£40) £38 5/8 ex div.

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£47 1/2) £47
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£3) £3
Southern Def (£16 3/4) £16 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£126 1/4) £126 1/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 3/4) £74 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

Wall-Street Firmer After Early Easiness

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 6.

On the Stock Exchange Gilt-edged and Indian Stocks provided the best feature otherwise markets were quiet. Kaffirs were easier and then recovered on Cape and Paris support. Internationals drifted lower in sympathy with Wall-Street. Home Rails were lower following poor traffic receipts.

In commodities basemetals were easier in sympathy with Wall-Street. Wall-Street was easy and then became firmer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 6.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 60 7/8) dol 58 1/4

General Motors (dol 39) dol 37 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 7/8) dol 34 1/4

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Slightly Eased Off On Profit-taking

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Jutes opened steady but eased off slightly as the day progressed due to profit-taking and only limited business was put through. The closing however was a bit steadier again. Coals were slightly easier at the opening of the market to-day but towards close again firmer condition prevailed. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section speculative issues again displayed slightly easier movement to-day while other Industrials remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady with limited business.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three per cent. Loan 1963/65 98/4, three and half per cent. Government Paper 98/9, three per cent. N. W. F. P. Loan 1952 99/2.

Banks:—Central Bank 31/6, Reserve Bank 115.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Rly. 89. Futwah Islampore Railway 89, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rly. (Giar) 100.

Cottons:—Cawnpore Textiles 4/1, Dunbar Pref. 193, Kesoram Pref. 116 ex div.

Coals:—Aldih 3/13, Bhalgora 4/8, Bengal 332 cum div., Burra Dhemo 3/12, Burrakur Ordy. 13/6, Burrakur Pref. 126, Central Kurkend 11/8, Dhemo Main 13, Equitable 37, Hurriladih 14/14, Jainty Central 1/14 ex. div., Kuardi 2, Nazira 9/12, Mundulpoor 9/12, N. W. Bansdeopur 17/4, North Damuda 6/4, North-West Fully Paid 10/8, Ondal 8 small odd lot, Seebpore 17 prem, South Karanpura 5/4, Taicher 1/5, Union 25/8, West Jamuria 31.

Jutes:—Agarpara 14/10, Alexandra 136/8, Anglo-India 298/8, Auckland 164, Barnagore 121/8, Gourepore Ordy. 508/8, Gourepore Pref. 123, Howrah 43/9, India 275 small lot, Kamarhatty 434, Kanknarrah 380, Kelvin 430, Kinnison 500 small lot, Orient 151, Presidency 3/8, Standard 252, Union 332.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/10, Consolidated Tin 6/7, Indian Copper 2/9, Gakmdesia Copper 1/15 Tavoy Tin 2, Bengal Potteris 4/10, Dalmia Cement Defd. 3/4 small odd lot, Alkali and Chemical Pref. 105, Arthur Butler Ordy. 9/12, Britannia Building and Iron 6/4, Burn and Co. Ordy. 234 small lot, Burn and Co. 6 per cent. Pref. 117, Hukumchand Steel Defd. 2/2, Indian Galvanizing 17/12, Indian Iron and Steel 26/12, Indian Malleable Casting Ordy. 6/8, Indian Standard Wagon Ordy. 49/8, Kumardhubi Engineering Ordy. 3/10, Marshalls 1/10, National Iron and Steel 3/8, Saran Engineering 5/12 small lot, Steel Corporation Ordy. 5/14 small lot, Steel Corporation Pref. 79, Ruby General Insurance 5/12, Britannia Biscuits 6/6, B. I. Corporation Ordy. 3/4, Dunlop Rubber Ordy. 14/13, Dunlop Rubber 2nd Pref. 94 small lot, Kalimpong Ropeway 11, Rohtas Industries 23/4, Star Trading and investment Ordy. 27/4, Steuart and Co. 1/5, British Burma Petroleum 3/12, India Paper Pulp 106/8 small lot, Orient Paper 5/8, Titghur Paper "A" Ordy. 14/8 ex div., Titghur Paper "B" Ordy. 15/4 ex div., Humayan Property Defd. 1/3.

Rubbers:—Kluang 1/4, Sungei Tukang 1.21 cts.

Sugars:—Buland 11/4, Carew Andoco 10/6 small lot, Champaran 15/8, Mahaswastika Ordy. 01/8, Murree Brewery 11/6, Purtabpore 5/12 small lot.

Teas:—Nattikhira 18/2, Namburnadi 5/14.

Debentures:—Three per cent. 1968 Calcutta Municipal Debs 96/12, five and half per cent. 1938/50, Rohtas Industries Debs 101.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, July 6.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton July	14 11 6
Punjab July	12 10 9
Punjab January	14 1 0
Desi American July	18 13 3
Desi American January	19 3 9
Steady Wheat July	21 9 9
Steady Wheat Sept.	21 12 3
Steady Wheat October	22 0 9
Steady Gram July	23 11 9
Steady Gram Sept.	23 7 9
Toria July	35 1 6
Toria Sept.	35 7 6
Toria November	35 15 0
Cottonseed July	15 8 6
Cottonseed January	16 1 6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 5

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels
July sellers 33/1 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels
July sellers 31/3

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 5

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 5

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	33
Am. Forn Power Com	4 1/2
Amr Forn Powe. Gold D 5 p.c.	58
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 p.c.	24
E ctric Power and Light	11 1/2
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	42
Electri. Bond Common	8 3/4
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	53
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	29
Columbia Gas and Elec	7 3/4
United Corporation	3
Northern S Power A	13
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1939	98 1/2
American Tel and Tel	142
Sun Life of Canada	520
Western Union Telg	31 1/4
Canadian Pacific Railway	7
Great North Pfd Railway	20
New York Central Railway	17
Southern Pacific Railway	17
Firestone Rubber	22
Firestone Rubber 6 per cent Pfd	87
Gillette Safety 5 per cent Pfd	59
Montgomery Ward	44 3/4
Eaton Mfg	18
Houdaille Hershey dol 2 1/2 A	25
United States Steel	59 3/4
Bethelehem Steel	60 1/2
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	98
Ludlum Steel	19
Republic Steel	19 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/4
Chrysler Motors	65 3/4
General Motors	38
General Electric	42
Aviation Corporation	4 1/4
Union Carbide	79 1/4
Consolidated Oil	10
Socony Oil	14 3/4
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	26 3/4
Pullman	34
Amr Can	100
Amr Car and Foundry	24
Schnelly Dist 5 1/2 per cent A Pfd	64

Turnover 1750000 shares. Think top has been reached on this movement. There was another increase in the domestic price of copper. Steel capacity for the week 22.5 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 5

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 3/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114
Victory Bonds	£112 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£11 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£89
National Bank of India	£38
P and O Banking Corporation	£8 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, July 5

T T London on:	
New York	4.94.81
Paris	177.84
Berlin	12.30 1/2
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	4.98 9/16
Amsterdam	8.95 3/4
Brussels	29.21 1/4
Milan	94.05
Berne	21.62 1/4

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 5.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 6 1½
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 6 9
Turner and Newall	4 2 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 18 6
Attock Oil	1 16 3
Barsi Light Railways	59 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 0 9
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 3 0
Beira Railways	1 5 6
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 9
Marconi International Marine	1 7 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 32.00
General Electric Ordinary	3 17 3
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd,	1 5 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 2 9
International Rly. of C. America	dol 4.25
Malayalam Plantations	1. 10 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 10½
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 14 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 7 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 17 6
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 3 7½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 12.75
American Radiator	dol 15.50
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol 49.00
American Can Company	dol 101.00
General Foods Corporation	dol 34.00
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 15 6
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 3 4½
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd	0 6 0
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	1 19 9
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd.	0 15 9
Trust of Bank Share Insurance Shares	0 19 3
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 18 3
Tust of Insurance Share Unit:	1 1 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0. 10 5
	5.33 p.c. p.a.

LINSEED OIL

London, July 5

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked July sellers 23/7 1/2
Linseed Oil London per cwt naked Sept Dec sellers 23/7 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 5

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers £11-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July sellers £12-13-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July sellers £13-2-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton July Aug sellers £11-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July Aug sellers £ 11-5-0

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 6.

James Finlay s.s. Leicester of 1993 reg tons Capt J B Maclasen arrived from Karachi via Bedi Bunder with general cargo.

Turner Morrison s.s. Bahadur of 3397 reg tons Capt C R Harrison arrived from Port Okha with general cargo

Anchor Line s.s. Elysia of 4211 reg tons Capt A C Johnson arrived from Liverpool via Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Venice of 5492 reg tons Capt H Percival arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

Killick Nixon s.s City of Venice of 5492 reg tons Capt H Percival sailed for Marseilles Antwerp Dunkerk and Liverpool via Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

N Y K s.s. Toyama Maru of 4386 reg tons Capt T Tukada sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie sailed for Durban via Seychelles and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt S G Crombie sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 6-7-38.

S S Baroda (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi
S S Rawalpindi (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo
S S Himalaya Maru (OSK) via China Japan Ports via Penang
S S Kybfels (LE) for Europe and American Ports via Kathiawar Coast Ports
S S Conte Rosso (LT) for Europe and American Port via Aden and Port Sudan
S S Moncalieri (LT) for Madras Calcutta and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 6.

2 Mirzapore 4135 NF NF M M
3 C/Leicester 1994 Liverpool 8-7 K Nixon
8 Dandolo 2949 Karachi 6-7 L Triestino
Jetty End Tairea 3756 N F 20-7 M M
9 Toyama Maru 4386 Karachi 6-7 N Y K
11 Brauenfels 4852 Hamburg 8-7 L Edwards
12 Elysia 4211 Karachi 11-7 Anchor Line
13 Hatipara 4893 N F N F M M
14 Alipore 3241 Japan 7-7 M M
16 Karanja 4646 Durban 8-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870 P Gulf 6-7 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 7-7 M M
7 Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 7-7 T Morrison
14 Baroda 1888 Busra 13-7 M M
D/F Bahadur 3397 Calcutta 10-7 T Morrison

PRINCE'S DOCK

K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison
M Vasna 2026 N F 21-7 M M
N/O Jalajyoti 2698 N F N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 16-7-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O
FROM HULL
Serbino 15-7-38 James Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
Clan Macbean 13-7-38 James Finlay
City of Hongkong 19-7-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Tannenfels 15-7-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 9-7-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 18-7-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 11-7-38 Volkart Bros.
FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya 19-7-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Moncalieri 4-7-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Yeifuku Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Rajputana 8-7-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 8-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Hakozaki Maru 30-7-38 N Y K
Ranchi 22-7-38 P and O S N
China Maru 20-7-38 N Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Bamora 4-7-38 M M
Varela 9-7-38 M M
Alberto Treves 12-7-38 L Triestino
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 9-7-38 M M
Talamba 9-7-38 M M
Kenya 23-7-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Jaladuta 10-7-38 Scindia S N
FROM RANGOON
Nirvana 6-7-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
City of Leicester 9-7 J Finlay
Toyama Maru 11-7-38 N Y K

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 5-7-38 P and O S N
Somali 2-8-38 M M
Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 23-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Leicester 8-7-38 K Nixon
Elysia 23-7-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Brauenfels 8-7-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell
Ernebank 2-7-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 8-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 23-7-38 L Triestino
Alberto Treves 13-7-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Alipore 6-7-38 P and O S N
Himalaya Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N
Tokiwa Maru 7-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Yeifuku Maru 25-7-38 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 19-7-38 N Y K
FOR SYDNEY
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Vasna 21-7-38 M M
Baroda 13-7-38 M M
Jamora 6-7-38 M M
Vita 7-7-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 7-7-38 T Morrison
FOR MAURITIUS
Akbar 9-7-38 T Morrison
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 5-8-38 M M
Tairea 20-7-38 M M
FOR RANGOON
Togra 3-7-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Bahadur 10-7-38 T Morrison
Monalieri 5-7-38 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI
Elysia 11-7-38 Anchor Line
Kybfels 11-7-38 L Edward

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Akbar 5-7-38
S S Sonavati 5-7-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 6.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 125 bales wool Bombay Shipping Agency; 63 bales wool raw H Hirji; 15 bales wool raw H A Mohamed; 111 bales oily cotton waste G Gabriel; 200 cwt buffallow horns H A Mohamed.

For Marseilles: 100 bales cotton fly K P Thacker; 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 666 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents.

S S Braunfels for Hamburg: 67 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 4928 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 1980 bags gr nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 69 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 390 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Antwerp: 20 bales cotton fly sapt Tea Products (India); 140 bags linseeds C Gokalchand; 67 bales wool raw H Hirji; 800 bales kardi seed S M Rajgor.

For Rotterdam: 445 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand; 60 bags gr nut kernels G Gokalchand.

For Amsterdam: 240 bags gr nut kernels G Gokalchand.

For Gothenburg: 10 cases cardamoms A P Gupta; 25 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal

For Famagusta: 17 bales cotton piece goods K Gordhandas.

For Bremen: 91 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Port of Spain: 12 bales cotton grey piece goods A Virji.

S S Durenda for London: 20 csks wet salted goat skins Grace; 2100 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 1000 bags lentils The Cotton Agents.

For Hull: 210 bags mowrah meal N J Shah

For Dunkerk: 50 bales cotton raw K Devchand

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 55 bales raw cotton Swastika G Trading.

S S City of Leicester for Liverpool: 130 bales raw wool H Hirji; 48 bales raw wool M Nissim; 780 bags gr nut in shell M Bhuta; 75 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal 50 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 125 bales raw cotton Bombay

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 200 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 50 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam; 50 bales raw cotton A H Diab; 33 dms magnesium chloride P Magnesia Works

S S Alipore for Kobe: 154 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 151 bales raw cotton B Gangadhar; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka: 250 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 150 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Strathmore Agent M Mackenzie from Gothenburg: 34 cases wood pulp boards; 26 cases ball bearings.

From Charente: 266 cases brandy.

From Basle: 38 cases aniline colour; 60 brls indigo.

From London: 39 cases cigarettes; 166 bales bacon; 30 cases peas; 275 cases whisky; 26 cases sausages.

From Bordeanse: 37 cases brandy.

From Marseilles: 30 cases vermouth 110 cases mineral water; 40 csks red ore; 70 bags shelled almonds; 82 cases chemical products; 56 cases aluminium discs; 24 cases medicines.

From Alexandretta: 36 bags shelle almonds.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 6.

Groundnuts Aug.—
Opening 28 14 0
Highest 29 0 0
Lowest 28 0 0
Closing 28 10 6
Groundnuts [illegible]
Opening 31 0 0
Highest 31 9 0
Lowest 31 0 0
Closing 31 4 0
Castorseeds Sept.—
Opening 29 5 0
Highest 29 13 0
Lowest 29 5 0
Closing 29 8 6
Castorseeds May.—
Opening 30 13 3
Highest 30 13 3
Lowest 30 13 3
Closing 30 13 3
Cottonseeds Sept.—
Opening 18 12 0
Highest 18 13 0
Lowest 18 10 0
Closing 18 13 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—
Opening 19 8 3
Highest 19 9 0
Lowest 19 5 3
Closing 19 8 9

General Realising Before Government Acreage Report

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE ESTIMATES

Acreage 26,365,000—Crop 9,856,000 Bales

SOME COVERING ON GOOD TEXTILE BUSINESS.

BOMBAY July 6.

The New York Cotton future market opened steady on Tuesday and was inactive and declined in sympathy with stocks and commodities despite steadier markets abroad. Although hedging from the South increased only slightly, selling was not aggressive. Textiles were strong with mills best buyers finally a partial rally followed covering.

The Journal of Commerce estimates acreage 26,365,000 and crop 98,56,000 Bales. The selling was general prior to the Government Bureau report.

The New York cotton market was not any more cheerful with a reactionary tendency due largely to the hesitancy of buyers when prices crossed the old loan level. Traders generally were awaiting the Government estimate on July 8th with indication that the acreage will be smaller than anticipated.

The recent rise is although mostly of a speculative nature have had the effect of large textile sales but now prices being near the loan level, buyers are less eager to increase their long position pending the Government report.

At the opening October was quoted one point down at 9.00 but under scattered buying prices advanced to 9.02 which was the highest level reached during the first hour. Later on there was general selling and prices declined to 8.86 which was the lowest level reached at noon. In the afternoon there was some short covering and prices improved 6 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 9.03 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy in profit taking and closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 9.05 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 5.06. The market was steady and narrow. There was scattered outside buying and local short covering which absorbed Bombay selling speculative early in the afternoon but prices reacted on American straddle and Bombay selling and profit taking due to favourable weather map. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.18d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet but steady. Giza futures closed one to eight points down while Uppers closed 1 to 2 points up. The Alexandria cotton market was very steady and Sakels futures gained 9 to 5 points. Ashmouni futures closed at a rise of 12 to 6 points.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. states:—

Since writing our letter of the previous week a further advance in price level has been recorded and values in New York are approximately 35 points higher on balance. In the early part of the week short covering and fresh speculative buying on continued unfavourable weather news increased in volume during the latter part of the week in sympathy with the better tone in other markets and the increased activity in textile quarters. Sentiment appears to have veered round completely as it is generally believed that every agency of the Government is now being employed to increase industrial activity through the expenditure of huge sums, thus creating the broadest buying power since the collapse of last year.

WEATHER REPORTS

The weekly weather summary although showing some improvement in the Central States, in many Western and Eastern sections rains were again unfavourable. The Southern Crop Service says that the condition improved in the past week, being now around 74 per cent. and above average, although weevil infestation is greater than last year and in this connection it is of interest to note that the Mississippi State Board reports 17 per cent. infestation on 78 farms examined compared with 7 per cent. last year. In its mid-monthly report the International Statistical Bureau states that the threat of weevil infestation is greater this year than for many years past and hot and dry weather is now urgently needed to combat this pest Trade ideas of acreage are centering around 27,000,000 acres.

MILL ACTIVITY

The past week has seen a sharp improvement in domestic mill activity with cloth sales far above the week's production. Sales on some important lines equal six weeks' production. According to some estimates over 200 million yards of cotton cloth were sold, the largest trading of the entire season and an increase in mill consumption is anticipated. Manchester reports a better enquiry with sentiment improved on prospects of better trade in the future. Sales during the week were above production. Elsewhere, with the exception of Germany where spinners are maintaining operations at the maximum level permissible, mill activity shows no improvement and sales continue below production.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service give the week's into sight movement at 60,000 bales against 68,000 bales last year, making the season's total 13,399,000 bales against 12,841,000 bales a year ago. Visibles decreased on the week by 94,000 bales and the total is now 5,985,000 bales against 3,380,000 last season. With the growing belief that the trend of all commodities is now upward and the vicissitudes of the weather still to be faced, we continue to favour purchases on any recession.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair. Carolinas partly cloudy. Cloudy and warmer in Georgia and Florida.

Central: Partly cloudy. Local thunder showers New Orleans temperatures 95 degrees.

Western: Fair and colder.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-14 a.m.)	9.02+01
New York October lowest (12-5 p.m.)	8.86—15
Liverpool October highest	5.08+03
Liverpool October lowest	4.99—06

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Journal Commerce estimate acreage 2,63,65,000 Crop estimate 98,56,000. Cotton easiness Securities promoted liquidation checked buying.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Journal of Commerce estimate acreage 2,63,65,000. Crop estimate 98,56,000.

Market reacted with other markets on realizing with some hedge selling and foreign selling

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Less demand. Local selling due to favourable weather and reaction of securities. Expect trading market before Report."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 5

October	8.92—09
December	8.99—10
January	9.02—09
March	9.08—08
May	9.10—09
Middling Spot	9.03—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 5

July	8.97—09
October	9.00—10
December	9.07—11
Middling Spot	9.05—10

NEW YORK

New York, July 5

11-00 A.M RANGES—	
October	8.96/8.96
December	9.03/9.02
January	9.05/9.05
NOON CALL—	
October	8.88
December	8.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 5

Day's receipts to U S Ports	6,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	7,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 5

July	4.91—04
August	4.94—05
September	4.98—05
October	5.00—05
November	5.01—05
December	5.03—04
January	5.05—04
February	5.06—04
March	5.07—05
April	5.08—04
May	5.09—05
June	5.09—04
July	5.10—04
Middling Spot	5.18+02
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	5.05
January	5.09

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 5

GIZA—	
Spot	7.51+2
July	6.81—1
October	6.81—2
November	6.81—2
January 1939	6.93—2
March	7.06—4
May	7.06—8
UPPER—	
Spot	6.19+3
July	6.01+2
October	5.93+1
November	6.01+1
January 1939	6.04+2
March	6.07+2
May	6.11+2

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 6

September	54.70—50
October	55.00—50

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 5

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 175/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 174/12 on general realising. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs 155/4. Old Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 155/4. In view of the Bureau report it will be advisable to have small open interest.

Liverpool market opened unchanged but later on was 4 points up which induced some buying in the local market. The market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F C M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	Rs.	156	2 0
Broach A/M 1939		175	4 0
Fin. M G—			
Oomra July 1938		144	8 0
Oomra D/J 1939		156	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1938		119	4 0
Bengal D/J 1939		131	12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F	G Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	126	123	120	117
Punjab	126	123	120	117
Rajputana	126	123	120	117
Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142 ...
C. P. No. 1	163	160	157	154 ..
C. P. No. 2	156	153	150	147 ...
Broach No. 2	159	157	155	153
Punjab-Ame.	183	180	177	174
Surat	211	208	205	202
Rajpipla	203	200	197	194
Navsari	217	214	211	208

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 6.

Bengal Superfine	122/24
Bengal Fine	119/20
Bengal F.G.	117/18
C.P. 1	153/58
C. P. 2	148/49
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	141/45
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	141/45
Khandesh	128/33
Jalna/Sailu	133/35
Burwah/Sanavad	145/48
Khandwa	146/48
Harda/Khirkiya	147/48
Mathia	123/28
Malkapur	138/41
Broach	155/56
Punjab 4 F.	173/79
Punjab 289F.	200/210
Sindh N. T	185/91
Kampala	277/78
Jinja	263/65
Navsari	217/19

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 6.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		53,879	205,934
Central India		44,372	336,650
Barsi and Nagar	49	149,479	174,454
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,251	101,597
Berar	642	324,715	579,477
Central Provinces		81,234	114,395
Total Oomras	691	693,933	1,512,497
Dholera	197	131,387	171,691
N.-W. Provinces		3,050	9,848
Rajputana		16,209	96,379
Sind-Punjab	139	517,471	340,581
Broach	194	261,999	340,526
Coompta and Dharwar	101	55,917	69,692
Westerns-Northerns		22,941	59,165
Cocoanada		23	153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,431	18,102
American		177,823	19,047
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,027	498,349	405,176
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	124
Total	2,349	2,384,709	3,022,992

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 30th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,664	230,437	447,638
Japan and China	800	644,648	1,491,619
Coast Ports	102	55,349	34,302
Up-country by Rail		337,927	255,832
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		13,099	24,573
Total	3,566	1,342,460	2,163,954

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 5-7-38	7798000	6803000
Receipts Yesterday 5-7-38	6000	3000
Exports to date 5-7-38	5752000	5643000
Stock at Ports 1-7-38	2497000	1183000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-7-38	2077000	929000
Stock at Liverpool 1-7-38	1130000	901000
Visible Supply 1-7-38	5913000	3274000
Quantity in sight 1-7-38	13471000	13016000
Quantity out of sight 1-7-38	10439000	12994000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 6

Temperature between 95 and 100. Light rains in Western Texas. Forecast: Western Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 5

SAKELS—	
July	13.00+09
November	13.50+05
January	13.63+06
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.58+12
October	10.70+09
GIZA—	
July	12.84+10
November	13.01+10
January	13.05+08

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 6

July	203.60—50
September	195.70—60
October	194.30—90
November	194.40—50
January	194.40+120

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 6

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £7-0-8 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 4 points down at 177.84 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.94 3/4. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 19 1/4. India bought and Bears covered. Offerings were small and the market was steady. Later on there was little Indian buying at fixed price. New York Spot silver was quoted 42 3/4 cents. Montreal Silver futures were unchanged and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0.8 7/8. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry but increased selling appeared in both gold and silver. General sentiment seems against any rise in the near future.

GOLD			
Ready	35	5	3
Ashad delivery	35	5	9
Ashad Tejimandi	0	1	6
Shravan delivery	35	6	3
Shravan Tejimandi	0	9	3
SILVER			
Ready	50	7	0
Ashad delivery	50	6	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	6	0
Shravan delivery	50	4	3
Shravan Tejimandi	0	13	0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 5

Spot	19 1/4
Forward	19 1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 5

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-8 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 5

July	43.30
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, July 5

Copper	£40 2 6
Lead	£15 6 3
Spelter	£14 11 3
Tin	£194 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 6

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£40-5-0
Electrolytic copper	45-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0-0

Tone: Firm.

TRADING COTTON

The local Cotton Market will remain open from 12 to 3 p. m. and again from 7-30 to 11 p. m. on the 8th July over U. S. Bureau report.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 6

Yesterday all markets were weak on more favourable European crop prospects, ideal harvesting weather in U. S. A. Winter Belt and beneficial rains in Canada and the U. S. A. spring wheat areas. The market is largely dependent on weather developments which are very good at present and there seems nothing to improve prices in the near future. The local market is keeping quiet with scattered selling. Quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	7	4	6
Linseed May	5	1	6
Wheat September	4	3	3
Wheat January	4	5	9
Wheat May	3	5	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 5.

August	£10-12-9.
September	£10-13-9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 5.

July	75 5/8d.
October	68 5/8d.
December	67 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 5.

July	dol 0.70 1/2
September	dol 0.71 3/4.
December	dol 0.73 3/4.

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 5

August	sh. 4 11 1/2d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 6.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-2.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-2-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-7.
Saraya Rs. 12-7.
Java Spot F. 5.35.

New York Sugar

New York, July 5.

September	1.83.
March	1.93.
May	1.95.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 3rd/4th July	2,903
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,382,360
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,021,393
Decrease	639,038

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 6

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103
3 per cent (1963-65)	98/2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/10
4 per cent 1958 Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	105/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/1

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1975 B P T	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
5 per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

Note:—Rates practically remained unchanged with very little business.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 6

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 273 1/4
Bank's buying T T 270 1/

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,311
Bank's buying T T 1,341

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79 1/8
Bank's buying T T 78 1/2

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 53 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.94.43 5th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 6th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 6th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 7/8 6th instant
Java London 8.95 3/8 6th instant
London Paris 177.84 5th instant
London Belgium 29.21 1/4 5th instant
London Switzerland 21.62 1/4 5th instant
London Berlin 12.30 1/2 5th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 5th instant
London New York 4.94.81 5th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 3/8 5th instant
London Italy 94.05 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-9 1/2 4th instant
Gold £7-0-8 1/2 5th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/8 4th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 5th instant
Silver London Forward 19 4th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 5th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 5

Call Loan London	1/2
2 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 3/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/4	110
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan	114
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	41/3 steady.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 5

Broach J/A 1938 opening 156 7/8 highest 156 7/8 lowest 156 1/4 closing 156 7/8
Broach A/M 1939 opening 175 5/8 highest 176 1/8 lowest 175 1/4 closing 175 7/8
Oomra July opening 144 highest 145 1/4 lowest 144 closing 145 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 157 highest 157 1/2 lowest 157 closing 157 1/2
Bengal July opening 119 1/2 highest 119 3/4 lowest 119 1/2 closing 119 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 132 7/8 highest 132 7/8 lowest 132 1/4 closing 132 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-7-38) Rs. 6 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 3/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 133 December 132 January 133 March 131 May 133 at cross rate 4.94 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 155 Liverpool July 1938 4.90 Rs. 58 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 174 Liverpool May 1939 5.08 Rs. 47 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 174 New York May 9.10 Rs. 30 1/2 at cross rate 4.94 3/4

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 5

Smoked Sheets Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 3/8

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

General Realising With Good Undertone In Share Bazar

SHORT COVERING ARRESTS DECLINE IN STEELS

Associated Cements Again Easy

BOMBAY, July 6.

Yesterday Wall Street Market reacted on realising but towards the close there was some covering and U.S. Steel shares closed at a decline of dol. 1 1/8 while Anaconda Minings were unchanged.

After a sharp rise of about 50 per cent in U.S. Steel shares, naturally now profit-taking is likely to check any important rise. Steel production is is reported to be 42 per cent against 23 in the previous week.

The local Market was remarkably steady with steady support and there is more disposition to buy on set-backs as contracts are in strong hands. Moreover the market is now under bullish influence and we will have only one hour session this week, we do not look for any important change in prices. Tata Steel shares opened quiet in sympathy with weakness in U.S. Steel shares, but there being no follow up on the selling side prices remained steady with a limited turnover. Associated Cement shares were again easy as confidence is impaired and it will be advisable to keep this scrip only the cash list.

The forward market will remain for one hour till Saturday and on Monday the 11th instant the market will remain closed for Settlement.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 6.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	365	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	851	0
100 Century (Rs. 3 d)	264	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	234	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	156	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0
1 E.D. Sassoon Df nil	0	6 9
100 Finlay (Rs 5 y)	123	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	161	0
1.000 Hindustan	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	57	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	110	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	277	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471	4
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	120	0
250 Model	39	8
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	210	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs 10 y)	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	61	8
1.000 Sholapur (Rs 30 y)	1,910	0

Delivery Of Shares

Out of a total of 32878 shares for delivery in July settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Associated Cement	7965
Andhra	79
Alcock	245
Belapur	1075
Bombay Burma	1060
Bombay Steamer	275
Bom. Telephone	550
Century	1105
Colaba	835
Dyeing	824
Gokak	905
Indian Bleaching	245
Kohinoor	765
Mysore	15
New Great	475
Nagpur	1038
Phoenix	31
Premier Construction	1825
Shivrajpur	3510
Swadeshi	387
Simplex	1970
Tata Steel Ord.	8140
Tata Steel Def.	2093
Tata Hydro	365
Tata Power	762
Tram	1310

50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	85	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	211	0
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	100	10
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y) N	1165	0
1.000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	827	8
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1585	0
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	386-4	
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	139	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	115	12
5 Union (As 4)	5	6
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated (Rs. 7-8)	107	0
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	690	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	0
20 Mercantile	56	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	40	0
200 Oriental	4360	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm Old (Rs. 6-8)	137	8
1.000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1465	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50 BOM TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	124	0
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136	14
10 Broach (As.5)	10	4
100 Karachi (4)	215	0
100 Poona (4)	198	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO	159	0
1.000 TATA POWER	1382	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	960	0
100 C. Province	101	8
100 Dh. Barsmati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	101	8
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	726	14
MINING		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11))	7	10
8sh Indian Copper (As. 1)	2	8 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	26	10
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	42	4
30 TATA STEEL DEFD (Rs. 38-6-8)	1095	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	244	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	305	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	155	0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep	825	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	225	0
125 B Burma (Rs 20)	526	0
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	178	2
8sh Br. B. Perol	3	7 9
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	132	0
50 I. Invest Trust	39	0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	387	8
100 Prot Canning (Rs. 26)	65	12
30 Premier Con. (Rs.2-15)	65	4
15 Scindia	20	4
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1505	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	289	6
7p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71	12
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	955	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const. 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p. c Tata Power	1565	0
6 p. c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	705	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p. c. Andhra Valley	106	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	76	14
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 6

Bombay Dyeing (856) 845 850 847 851 850 851
Century (268) 202 265 264
Central India (235/8) 232 237 234 235 234
Kohinoor (280) 278 277
New Great (210) 212 214 209 211 210
Simplex (87) 85 86 85 85/8
Swadeshi (213) 209 212 209 213 211
Associated Cement (108/8) 106 107 106/8 107/8 107
Andhra (1455) 1460 1465
Tata Hydro (159/8) 159
Tata Power (1385) 1385 1380 1382
Aram Ord (124/8) 124/8 124
T Steel Defd (1115) 1100 1090 1105 1090 1102 1085 1095
T Steel Ord (248) 244 242 245 243 246 243 244/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (171/12) 172 171/8
Bellapur (155) 155 157 155
B Steam (227/8) 227 225
B Burma (532) 523 526 524 526

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

Hedge Contract Rates

Bombay, July 6.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
August	104	0	0
October	103	0	0
December	102	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
August	116	0	0
October	116	0	0
December	117	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
August	156	0	0
October	156	0	0
December	157	0	0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 6.

Wheat	21,760 cwts.
Linseed	2,918 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	253 cwts.
Gingellyseed	381 cwts
Poppyseed	36 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,257 cwts.
Castorseed	29 cwts.
Rice	40,497 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,697 cwts.
Mowraseed	22 cwts.
Gram	1,316 cwts.
Joowar	22,495 cwts.
Barley	234 cwts.
Bajree	492 cwts.
Indian Sugar	11,790 cwts.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

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OF
Italian Carrara Lasa white Marble tiles Slabs & Natural Coloured Marbles Statues Fountains etc. at prices that will appeal to you
Range of coloured marble Statues Fountains, etc. can be seen at our Show-room.
A. P. HODIWALA & Co.
7, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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Regained full Youth and Vitality Since I began
ORGANIN
Tablets and got All Pleasures of Life.
90 pills Rs. 6-14,
200 pills Rs. 12-8.
CONTINENTAL DRUG STORES,
115, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1938

No More Muddling Through

India Not In Mood To Tolerate Imperialism

"End Of British Supremacy, Only Solution"

JAWAHARLAL'S PLAIN-SPEAKING TO JOURNALIST IN LONDON

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview with Mr. Richard Goodman of the "Daily Worker," London, indulged in a little plainspeaking, as will be seen from the following report in the journal:—

"Of the many new angles on India one gets from a quiet talk with Jawaharlal Nehru, perhaps the most interest, and ultimately one of the most important, is the realisation that the Indian people, before very long, are going to play a very vital role in world politics.

Nehru himself certainly has no doubts on the matter.

"One remarkable thing about India," he began when I met him just after his arrival, "is that we've developed a very great interest in international affairs, not only in relation to India, but because the Indian problem had become and is becoming more and more an essential part of the world problem."

Fundamentally the people of India are anti-Fascist. Not in the same sharp way, of course, that we are here in the West, because the issues there are not so immediately actual. But an anti-imperialist people like the Indian peoples cannot help being anti-Fascist, in favour of the Spanish Republic in its struggle against the interventionist Fascist imperialist Powers, in favour of the Chinese people in their struggle for independence against the military-Fascist imperialism of Japan.

As such, the Indian people are opposed to the foreign policy of the British National Government and cannot tolerate to be associated with it.

That feeling was expressed when, in February, Congress passed a historic resolution in favour of a free India taking its part in the collective organisation of peace.

The fundamental starting point for an understanding of the problem is, however, the fact that the Indian people are determined to win their economic and political independence from Britain, and they will make use of any crisis in which Britain is involved to further their liberation struggle.

"Thus, supposing Britain were drawn into a war against Germany and Italy following an attack on Czechoslovakia," Nehru explained. "There can be little doubt that the British would try to use this situation to fasten themselves even tighter on India.

"Now, for two reasons, the Indian people would resist such an attempt.

"In the first place, our aim is independence, and the Indian people will not participate in a war that is not of their own choosing.

"Now, it would be impossible for the people of India to make that free choice which still subject to British rule.

"Our first task would, therefore, be to free ourselves.

"In the second place, you have to remember—and this has been clearly shown by both the experiences in both Spain and China—that Fascism can only be successfully defeated in war if the popular anti-Fascist forces are really in control, in the leadership.

"Thus, in a way, we in India, would be facing a problem very similar to that which the really anti-Fascist forces in Britain itself would be facing—the problem of ensuring that the war was being conducted in a really anti-Fascist, democratic—and thus anti-imperialist—manner. And our struggle for freedom would assist in solving this problem."

REFUSAL OF CO-OPERATION.

From this our conversation naturally moved on to the question of how exactly—if the eventuality arose—the Indian people would refuse to co-operate with Britain.

Here again Nehru emphasised the fact that the Indian people were fundamentally anti-imperialist and that in any case there would certainly, at least, be a

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1).

Aerial Training For Indians

Krishnakant Malaviya's Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, July 6.

Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya's scheme for training of Indian youngmen in the art of aerial warfare is said to be meeting with response in influential quarters.

"How many people know", declared Mr. Malaviya in an interview, "What Europeans are doing to defend this country?" Mr. Malaviya disclosed the fact that in Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta European youths are being recruited and trained to defend this country, the condition of recruitment was that these youths will remain in India and will not be sent outside. Mr. Malaviya is in communication with U. P. Government it appears that Mr. Sampurnanand, Educational Minister and Dr. Katju, Minister of Justice are keenly interested in the scheme. Some wealthy friends from Bombay and U. P. promised financial support to the last pie. It is proposed to call some foreign aviation experts also to help in the fruition of the scheme which will first be given trial in U. P.

Mr. Malaviya recently wrote illuminating pamphlet explaining his scheme in "Swaraj by 1941"

MADRAS LABOUR DEMAND

Plea For Statutory Authority For Handling Disputes

MADRAS, July 5.

A resolution urging the Government not only to promptly settle pending Labour disputes, but to enact early legislation for the establishment of a Standing Statutory Authority to settle all Labour disputes as and when they arise in future was passed at a Labour meeting held under the auspices of twelve Labour Unions in the City to express sympathy and support to the strikers in various factories in Madras.

The Choolai Mill strikers, strikers from the Western India Match Factory and those from other factories came to the meeting in procession with placards and shouting slogans.

A number of Labour leaders addressed the meeting which also resolved to constitute a Labour Legal Aid Society for offering free legal assistance to workers.—A.P.

MAULANA ZIAUDDIN DEAD

SHANTINIKETAN, July 6.

The death has occurred of Maulana Ziauddin, in charge of the Islamic Studies Department of Visvabharati, on Sunday last, at Amritsar, due to typhoid.—A.P.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Bill To Be Introduced In Punjab Assembly Shortly

LAHORE, July 4.

The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Bill is published in the Punjab Gazette Extraordinary. The Bill, which is being introduced in the Punjab Legislative Assembly this session intends to provide for the better regulation of the purchase and sale of agricultural produce and the establishment of markets for agricultural produce in the Punjab

The Government may, by notification, declare their intention of exercising control over the purchase and sale of such agricultural produce and in such area comprised in a district, as may be specified in the notification.

After the expiry of the period specified in the notification and after considering such objections and suggestions as may be received before the expiry of a specified period, the Government may, by notification and in any other manner that may be prescribed, declare the area notified or any portion thereof to be a notified market area for the purpose of this Act in respect of the agricultural produce

From the date of issue of such notification or from such later date as may be specified therein no person shall, within the notified market area set up, establish or continue or allow to be continued any place for the purchase and sale of the agricultural produce so notified, except under a licence granted by the Government and except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the rules and bye-laws made thereunder and the conditions specified in the licence

The Government, shall, by notification establish a market committee for every notified market area.

The market committee may, subject to such rules as may be made by Government in this behalf, levy fees on the agricultural produce bought and sold by licencees in the notified area and Government shall make rules specifying the maximum rate of the said fees.

Contravention of the provision of the Bill regarding licences for persons setting up places for the purchase and sale of agricultural produce shall on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 and in the case of a continuing contravention, with fine which in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to Rs 100 for every day after the date of first conviction during which the contravention is continued.—United Press.

The Hon'ble Pandit R. S. Shukla, Education Minister, C. P., paid a visit to the Vidya Mandir Training School on Tuesday.—United Press.

No Religious Teaching In Wardha Scheme

Let Teacher Personify Love & Truth, Says Gandhiji

WARDHA, July 6.

The delegates to the fortnight's training course organised by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh for Educational Officers from Congress Provinces had the opportunity of meeting Gandhiji twice at Segaon and placing their questions and difficulties before him.

The most important of all the problems placed before Gandhiji for solution was the place of religious instructions in the Wardha Scheme. To the question as to what is the place of religious instruction in the Wardha Scheme of education he answered:—

"We have left out the teaching of religions from the Wardha Scheme of Education, because we are afraid that religions as they are taught and practised to-day lead to conflict rather than unity. But on the other hand, I hold that the truths that are common to all religions can and should be taught to all children. These truths cannot be taught through words or through books. The children can learn these truths only through the daily life of the teacher. If the teacher himself lives up to the tenets of truth and justice, then alone can the children learn that truth and justice are the basis of all religions."

When Mahatmaji was asked whether it is possible to teach children between the ages of seven and fourteen, equal respect for all religions, he answered, "Yes, I think so. The truth that all religions are the same in essentials, that we must love and respect others faiths as we respect our own, is a very simple truth, and can easily be understood and practised by children of seven. But of course, the first essential is that the teacher must have this faith himself."—A.P.

GIRL ABDUCTED ON EVE OF MARRIAGE

NEW DELHI, July 5.

Abduction of a 16-year-old girl, Mst. Chammi, a few hours before here marriage, is reported from Paharganj, a Mohalla near New Delhi.

It transpires that while the father of the girl was away the disappointed suitor of the girl along with some others, armed with lathis, entered the house of the girl and forcibly carried her away.—United Press.

Gujarat Letter

NOTICES SERVED ON 22 CONGRESSMEN

Asked To Show Cause Why Disciplinary Action Should Not Be Taken

DOHAD, July 5.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has served notices upon 22 Congressmen of Dohad asking them to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against them. These notices were served on them through the Taluka Congress Committee on July 3. Some of these Congressmen are well-known Socialists.

NEW JUDICIAL SECRETARY FOR RAJPUT.

RAJKOT: The judicial secretary of Rajkot State Mr. Abhechand Desai has retired and Mr. Chaturdas Ghelabhai pleader has been appointed in his place.

COMMUNALIST PROPAGANDA.

AHMEDABAD: The local Muslim League and communal Muslim workers have started distributing leaflets among the Muslims hurling abuses against the Congress and the Congress leaders including Pandit Jawaharlal

NAVSARI: Even though the Bilimora Mill strike has been broken, the workers are still being arrested by the police. Mr. Nanubhai Desai a socialist of this place has been arrested and taken to Gandevi Jail.

DABHOY FIRM FAILS.

DABHOI: A big local firm of Sheth Chunilal Kasturchand has failed: Many local merchants and others investors had placed their deposits with the firm. Three Baroda pleaders have been appointed receivers.

MIR OF KHAIRPUR ILL-TREATED

KARACHI, July 6

In the course of a signed letter to the "Sind Observer", Mr. Jamshed Mehta, ex-Mayor of Karachi, describes, "the persecution to which the Mir of Khairpur is being subjected at Bangalore on the pretext of imparting him the rudiments of administration."

Mr. Mehta says:—

"When I was at Bangalore, I was given reliable information that the treatment meted out to the Mir Saheb was really cruel. I was told distinctly that any sane man would become mad with such treatment. Friends at Bangalore urged that the Sind Government ought to take up this question.

They said that the Mir Saheb will be a very able ruler if he is placed in charge of sympathetic and kind persons. He is perfectly sane and able, but the circumstances of life have forced him into this queer state of affairs."

The "Sind Observer" in the course of a leading article asks why the Mir Saheb is now lodged in Poona? Why is he not being brought to Khairpur State? Why is his mother being denied audience with her son?

The reply is, the paper adds, an enigma which Government can solve.

It may be recalled that after the death of the old ruler of Khairpur State and the installation ceremony, the new Mir was taken out of Sind and it is over two years since he has denied entry into the State.—United Press.

Punjab Press Bill Criticised

Present Law Enough To Meet Situation

NEW DELHI, July 5.

"As the only journalist member of the Punjab Assembly I want to make it perfectly clear that in no circumstances can any section of the Press lend its support to a reactionary, obnoxious and repressive measure like the one which the Punjab Government seek to enact. It is my considered view that the present laws on the subject give ample power to Government to deal effectively with all possible exigencies and there is absolutely no justification for any fresh legislation of repressive nature. The attitude of the Press towards such a legislation can only be one of persistent hostility and stout opposition", says Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, M.L.A., (Punjab) in the course of a statement to the Press on the proposed Press legislation the Punjab Government want to enact.

Continuing Mr. Gupta said:

"The terms in which the Premier announced his decision not to proceed further with the proposed legislation are likely to cause some misapprehension in the minds of the public as to the future attitude of the responsible section of the Press in regard to the said measure in case Government decide to pass it after six months."—United Press.

MARRIAGE OF HANSRAJ "WIRELESS"

Would-Be Bride Leaves For Sukkur

LYALLPUR, (By Mail)

In connection with the marriage of Mr. Hansraj "Wireless", his father, Pandit Girdharilal, with relatives, and the would-be bride with her relatives left for Sukkur to perform the marriage ceremony there.

A Karachi message says:

The Government of Sind, it is learnt, do not propose to recommend to the Punjab Government to remove the ban on the entry of Hansraj "wireless" into the Punjab.—A.P.

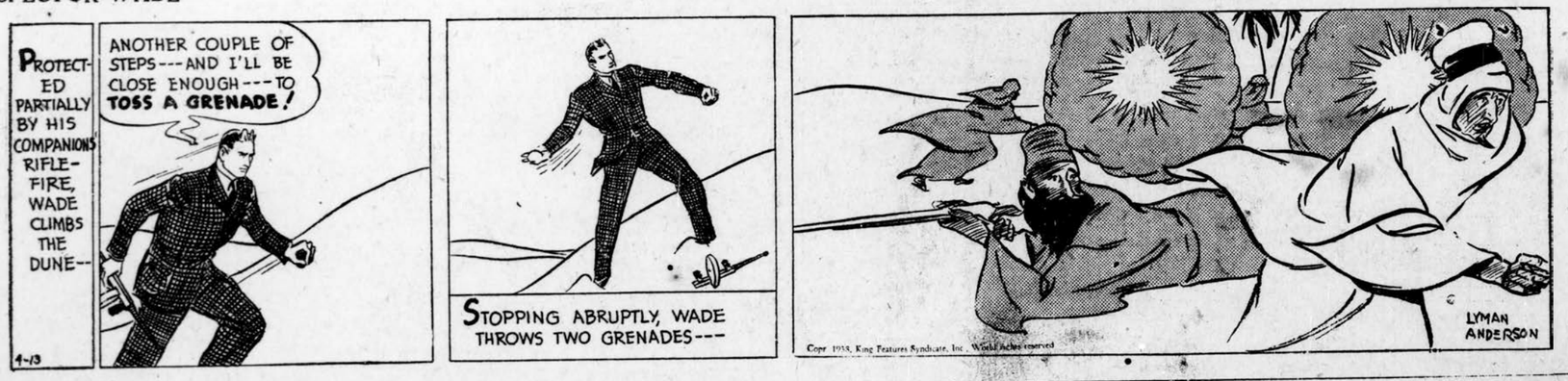
MOHAMED ALI STORES

SIMLA, July 6.

It is understood that the Italian authorities have now paid off all the outstanding amounts due to Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Sons of Abyssinia. The balance of £50,000 was paid on June 27.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*


PROTECTED PARTIALLY BY HIS COMPANIONS RIFLE-FIRE, WADE CLIMBS THE DUNE--
ANOTHER COUPLE OF STEPS---AND I'LL BE CLOSE ENOUGH---TO TOSS A GRENADE!
4-13
STOPPING ABRUPTLY, WADE THROWS TWO GRENADES---
LYMAN ANDERSON
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